SCTC No. 30.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(FOURTH LOK SABHA)

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

Hostel Facilities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

(Presented on the 16th December, 1970)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
December, 1970/Agrahayana, 1892 (Saka)
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to the

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Page	Para	Line	For	Read
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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Shri D. Basumatari—*Chairman.*

MEMBERS

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*3. Shri Bhagaban Das
4. Sardar Buta Singh
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*Elected on 22-4-1970 *vice* Shri Jaipal Singh Died.

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*27. Shri E. M. Sangma
**28. Shri K. P. Subramania Menon
@29. Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
30. Shri Man Singh Varma.

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri B. K. Mukherjee—*Deputy Secretary.*
2. Shri J. R. Kapur—*Under Secretary.*

*Ceased to be member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha with effect from 2nd April, 1970 and re-elected on 19th May, 1970.

**Elected on 19th May, 1970 *vice* Shri B. D. Khobaragade who resigned from the Committee with effect from 27th February, 1970.

@Elected on 19th May, 1970 *vice* Shri Dayaldas Kurre who ceased to be member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha with effect from 2nd April, 1970.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Seventeenth Report on the Department of Social Welfare and the Ministry of Education and Youth Services—Hostel Facilities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

2. The Committee took the evidence of the representatives of the Department of Social Welfare, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education and Youth Services on the 25th September, 1970. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Department of Social Welfare, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for placing before them material and information they wanted in connection with the examination of the subject.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on the 9th December, 1970.

4. A summary of conclusions|recommendations contained in the Report is appended (*See* Appendix XII).

D. BASUMATARI,
Chairman,
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

NEW DELHI;
December 15, 1970.
Agrahayana 24, 1892 (*S*).

I

INTRODUCTORY

1.1. The Committee in their Fourteenth Report have dealt at length with social objective of education in equalising opportunity, enabling the backward or under-privileged classes and individuals to utilise education as a lever for the improvement of their condition, the origin of the directive principles of State Policy and consequent Government activities in prompting, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

1.2. In their present report, the Committee have considered one of the most important aspects of educational problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, *i.e.* provision of hostel facilities for students belonging to these communities.

1.3. Education among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly among their women, is lagging behind and lack of adequate hostel facilities is one of the principal causes thereof. The Study Group appointed by the Education Commission in 1966 reported that one of the reasons for slow progress of education among these classes of people was lack of residential facilities for students whose homes were far from schools. The houses of students drawn from backward sections of community and also those drawn from such areas cannot play a complementary role in the physical and mental growth of their young ones. Special efforts of Government at the Central and State levels are essential to fill the gap in the pace of spread of education in the socially and economically backward sections in the community. The Government of India, in their Five Year Plans have, therefore, made special grants to State Governments for construction of hostels.

A. Functions of the Department of Social Welfare

1.4. At the Centre, the Department of Social Welfare is concerned with the schemes of hostel facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes undertaken in the Backward Classes Sector. In a written note furnished to the Committee, these functions have been detailed as follows:

I. (i) Examining the proposals of the various State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in regard to hostel facilities;

(ii) Allocation and release of funds for hostel facilities to the State Governments from the Backward Classes Sector;

(iii) Keeping track of implementation and previewing the progress through half-yearly progress reports furnished by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations;

(iv) Advising the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations on any matter relating to the hostel facilities.

II. (i) The Director General, Backward Classes Welfare who is also *ex-officio* Joint Secretary in the Department maintains liaison with the Union Ministries concerned with the welfare programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He also visits the States/Union Territories and discusses the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including hostel facilities;

(ii) The five Zonal Directors under the Director General keep a close watch on the progress of the implementation of the Centrally-sponsored programmes including the scheme of girls' hostels and help the State Governments/Union Territories in removing the bottlenecks. They also undertake evaluation and study of the programmes as required by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Director General. They keep Director General informed of the position in the States.

1.5. With reference to the function of the Department regarding examination of the proposals of the various State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in regard to hostel facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Committee desired information about the number of such proposals examined by the Department during 1969-70, and on how many occasions the Department gave their advice to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the nature of such advice. In reply, the Department has stated in a written note:

"The scheme of hostel facilities is one of the many schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All the schemes, including hostel scheme, are discussed in detail in the meetings of Working Groups consisting of the representatives of this Department, Planning Commission, other concerned Ministries and the State representatives. Views of the Central Government and State Governments

are exchanged in the meetings of these Working Groups and suggestions if any, are given to the State representatives present in the meetings. The suggestions, if any, are also incorporated in the minutes of these meetings."

1.6. In regard to another function of the Department of Social Welfare, namely, that of keeping track of implementation and reviewing the progress through half-yearly progress reports furnished by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, the Department was asked to indicate whether all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and furnished half-yearly progress reports during the last three years. The Department has stated in a written note furnished to the Committee:

"The number of States/Union Territories from whom we have not yet received the half-yearly progress reports during the last 3 years is as under:

State Sector	
1967-68	6
1968-69	8
1969-70	19
Central Sector	
1967-68	4
1968-69	4
1969-70	13

The defaulting States/Union Territories are being reminded regularly."

1.7. The Commitee enquired about the machinery available with the Department of Social Welfare to ensure that the schemes approved by the Central Government were implemented satisfactorily. In reply, the representative of the Department has stated during evidence:

"One of the important duties of all the Zonal Directors and Deputy Directors is to send us progress reports every six months about the progress of each and every plan scheme, coming within the Central Sector as well as in the States' sector. These reports keep on coming and they make their observations about the progress of the various schemes. That is the main channel of our information."

1.8. He has further stated:

"The work (of supervision) is basically done by the State Governments which have their Departments. For inst-

ance in Madras they have got a Harijan Welfare Department which has got 30 to 35 gazetted officers in the districts."

1.9. The Committee desired to see some of the evaluation reports and studies of the programmes carried out by the Zonal Directors in regard to hostel facilities during the last three years. In reply, the Department of Social Welfare has furnished to the Committee extracts from some of the reports submitted by the Zonal Directors in respect of the hostels visited by them in Gujarat, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, which are given at Appendix I.

1.10. The representative of the Department of Social Welfare informed the Committee that after the financial allocations for constructaion of hostels are made, it is the responsibility of the Zonal Directors to see that the hostel buildings are actually constructed. They visit the hostels and make comments. The more important comments of the Zonal Directors in respect of the defects in the management of the hostels are communicated by the Social Welfare Department to the State Governments concerned.

1.11. Asked to state the action taken by the Government of India if a State Government does not take any action to remedy the defects pointed out to them, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has stated during evidence: "Normally we do not take any further action because generally the States do not reply." When pointed out that at least in respect of the Union Territory Administrations, the Central Government could give them directions to improve matters, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has stated: "We generally treat all the Union Territories more or less as States in these matters."

1.12. The Committee note that one of the functions of the Central Department of Social Welfare is to allocate and release funds for the hostel facilities to State Governments from the Backward Classes Sector. They also keep track of implementation of the schemes through the Zonal Directors of the Director General Backward Classes Welfare and review the half-yearly progress reports furnished by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Committee, however, are constrained to observe that the field of operation of a Zonal Director is an extensive one and he has hardly got the time to visit all the hostels in his zone which have

been constructed through Central Government funds. The Zonal Director can at best perform only sampling work. The Committee are unhappy that the Central Government only acts as the agency for the transmission of the reports of the Zonal Directors to the State Governments and that there is no machinery to see that the defects pointed out by the Zonal Directors are actually remedied by the State Governments. The Committee suggest that the Central Government should persuade the State Governments to send to them detailed notes about the action taken on the reports furnished by the Zonal Directors in regard to the management of the hostels. It should be the responsibility of the Central Government to see that the money allocated by them is utilised for the purpose for which it is sanctioned.

1.13. The Committee also suggest that the State Governments/ Union Territories should be asked to furnish half yearly progress reports to the Central Department of Social Welfare on a regular basis.

B. CENTRAL SECTOR AND STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

1.14. The following broad details on which the estimates for providing hostel facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are based have been furnished by the Department of Social Welfare for information of the Committee:

(a) Under Central Sector, funds are provided for construction of girls hostels only. Total allocation available for girls hostels is distributed in various States/Union Territories keeping in view their backwardness and their performances in the previous years. A copy of the letter No. 15|10|66-SCT-III dated the 15th June, 1967 issued by the Department in this regard is appended (*See* Appendix II).

(b) For the schemes of hostel facilities, funds under the State Sector are budgeted by the State Governments and for the scheme under Central Sector by the Department of Social Welfare. The main items under the State Sector scheme are:

(i) Construction of hostels; and

(ii) Boarding grants.

(c) Financial assistance for the scheme is now available for the construction/extension of hostels for both Scheduled

Caste and Scheduled Tribe Girls at any place where the concerned educational institutions are situated, *vide* Department of Social Welfare letter No. 15/9/70-SCT-III dated the 4th September, 1970 (See Appendix VIII).

1.15. Explaining the policy of the Government of India, and of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, the Department of Social Welfare has informed the Committee in a written note that the policy of the Department of Social Welfare is to supplement the provisions/outlays available under the general sector for hostels from the Backward Classes Sector.

1.16. As already stated under the Centrally-Sponsored Programme, provision is made for the construction of hostel buildings for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls only. The allocations made for this scheme are utilised for establishing new hostels as well as for expanding the seating capacity in existing hostels. In the case of Scheduled Tribe girls hostels, upto 10 per cent of the seats are given to students not belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

1.17. On being asked to indicate the number of hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe boys and girls that have been constructed under the Centrally-Sponsored programmes during 1966-67 to 1969-70, the Department of Social Welfare has stated in a written note that the scope of the scheme of "Girls Hostels" included in the Central Sector of the Backward Classes Plan is limited to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls. The available information, which is not complete, shows that 100 hostels for Scheduled Caste girls and 129 hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls were constructed during the year 1966-67 to 1968-69. The available information in regard to the number of girls hostels constructed under the scheme during the year 1969-70 is as under:

Name of the State	No. of Hostels constructed	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(1) Kerala	2	1
(2) Orissa . . .	2	8
(3) Rajasthan	5	3
(4) Delhi	1	No Scheduled Tribes.

1.18. The Committee note that for schemes of hostel facilities, funds under the State Sector are budgeted by the State Govern-

ments and for the scheme under the Central Sector, by the Department of Social Welfare. The Department of Social Welfare do not, however, have detailed information about the names and salient features of the schemes, the estimate of expenditure, scheduled period for their completion, and progress made etc. The Committee would urge that the Central Social Welfare Department should set in motion suitable administrative machinery so that at least full details about the Centrally-sponsored programmes for provision of hostel facilities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls are readily available. Collection of all necessary data in respect of State Sector schemes should also be the responsibility of such a machinery.

C. Hostel facilities provided by Voluntary Organisations

1.19. It has been stated by the Department of Social Welfare that some of the welfare schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes are being implemented through non-official organisations. Financial assistance for these schemes is given in the form of grants-in-aid directly by the Central Government in the case of such organisations of all India status. In respect of other organisations, *i.e.* local organisations functioning at the State or lower levels, grants are given through the State Government concerned for which the Central Government gives assistance to the State on an accepted pattern.

1.20. On being asked to indicate the number of hostels set up by the voluntary organisations with grants from the Central Government exclusively for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students during the last five years and whether any seats in such hostels are reserved for students coming from other communities, the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has informed the Committee during evidence that there is no scheme of that Ministry under which grants are given for setting up hostels exclusively for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. There are, however, two or three schemes under which financial assistance is given for the establishment of cosmopolitan hostels, *viz.*, the scheme for rendering assistance to girls' education, the scheme for giving assistance for establishment of hostels in big cities, and the scheme for giving loans to colleges for establishment of hostels for boys and girls. Under these schemes a higher percentage of assistance, *i.e.* 75 per cent, is given for girls' hostels and in the case of boys' hostels only 50 per cent of assistance is given. The hostels are open to every-body and there is no reservation for any particular community.

1.21. The Department of Social Welfare were asked to indicate if, after the receipt of the Elayaperumal Committee Report, there were certain instances where grants-in-aid were sanctioned direct by that Department. In reply, the representative of that Department has informed the Committee during evidence that normally, they deal only with all-India institutions; for the rest, the responsibility has devolved on the State Governments.

1.22. The witness has further stated that the Central Government occasionally gives funds to individual institutions also. They have got a small budget head. It is a fact that grants in two or three cases have been sanctioned during the last one year.

1.23. On being asked to indicate the efforts being made by the Central Government in cooperation with State Governments to ensure that the hostels, especially those run by voluntary organisations, are maintained properly and that there are no malpractices of any kind, the Department of Social Welfare has stated in a written note:

> "All the States|Union Territories have framed rules for the recognition of payment of grant-in-aid to the hostels run by voluntary agencies. The Voluntary Agencies have to fulfill the conditions laid down in these rules for becoming eligible for grants for running hostels. No grant is paid to these hostels unless audited accounts of the previous year are received by the State Government. These hostels are also open for inspection at any time by the officers of the State Governments. If these hostels are found to be not satisfactorily managed, recognition to them is withdrawn and they become ineligible for any grant from the State Government."

1.24. In reply to another question whether any reports regarding improper maintenance of hostels in Andhra Pradesh have been received from the Zonal Directors, the Department has stated in a written note that no such report has been received from the Zonal Office, Southern Zone, Madras.

1.25. When asked to indicate whether the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* their letter No. 32|16|60-AC.I dated the 7th August, 1961 regarding the release of grants-in-aid to non- official organisations engaged in the welfare of Backward Classes are being strictly followed by the institutions|organisations receiving grants from the Department of Social Welfare in respect of the construction of hostels, the Department of Social Welfare has informed

the Committee in a written note that the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations are expected to ensure compliance of the instructions.

1.26. It has been stated in the Elayaperumal Committee Report that "At present no uniform policy is followed in regard to admission of Scheduled Caste students in hostels, especially in hostels managed by voluntary organisations. When asked whether the question was taken up with the State Governments concerned, the Department of Social Welfare has stated in a written note:

> "Copies of the Report of the Elayaperumal Committee have been sent to all the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations. Their comments are awaited. Conditions vary from State to State and it is not practicable to lay down any uniform policy in this regard."

1.27. It has been further stated in the Elayaperumal Committee Report that in most of the aided hostels, the Superintendents are part-time and unqualified persons. In girls hostels, the Superintendents leave the hostels at night leaving the inmates to the care of chowkidars or cooks, men are appointed Superintendents in girls hostels. On being asked to indicate if the matter was discussed with the State Governments and if any remedial action has been taken in the matter, the Department of Social Welfare have merely stated in a written note that copies of the Report of the Elayaperumal Committee have been sent to all State Governments|Union Territory Administration and their comments are awaited.

1.28. The Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) in their Forty-eighth Report have suggested that the Government should release grant to non-official organisations in quarterly instalments in advance. On being asked to indicate the reasons for this recommendation not being accepted by Government and the grants being continued to be released in two instalments, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has informed this Committee during evidence:

> "The Estimates Committee made recommendations long ago that the grants should be released in quarterly instalments. The whole question concerned the procedure and it was generally felt that for the sake of convenience grant of half-yearly instalment was found feasible because quarterly instalment involved a lot of paper work and a lot of preparation of certificates etc. This is one of the simplest

methods we could really devise because when there is the question of two instalments, the second instalment can be released only after certain accounts for the first one have been submitted."

1.29. Regarding the machinery that has been evolved to get the accounts of these organisations checked up, the representative of the Department stated that if the grant is for more than rupees one lakh, the Accountant General sends his own people to check the accounts and if the amount is less than rupees one lakh, the Department concerned will check the accounts.

1.30. The two instalments of the grant are stated to be paid as follows:

"For the first grant, we give the amount based on the account as it stood on the previous year ending. For the second grant, we sanction the grant on the basis of the account as it stood on 31st March, *i.e.* the final audit account of the the 31st March. I think this is the simplest procedure that one can devise."

1.31. One of the conditions for sanction of grant to voluntary organisations for construction of hostels for middle and secondary schools for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls is that "the institutions must get the plans and estimates of the buildings duly approved by the State Education Authorities before the work is started and must complete the buildings within a period of two years from the date of the release of the first instalment of grant-in-aid unless extension is granted by the State Government."

1.32. On being asked to indicate whether the Central Government have been posted with the information relating to the progress on the construction of hostels with the Central assistance, the Department of Social Welfare has stated in a written note that the progress of construction works is watched by the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations. The Zonal Directors, Backward Classes Welfare, a'so comment on the progress of the construction of hostels.

1.33. When asked to indicate how many requests were received during the last one year by the State Governments/Central Government for extension of the period of two years for completion of the hostel buildings, the Department has stated that the information is being collected from State Governments.

1.34. The Committee desired information about the time-limit prescribed for the submission of the completion certificates and audi-

ted statements of expenditure, and how many times the officers of the Central Social Welfare Department visited and inspected the hostels run by the voluntary organisations|institutions in different States during the year 1969-70. In reply, the Department of Social Welfare has furnished the following information in a written note:

> "As the scheme is implemented through the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations, it is left to them to prescribe time-limit for the submission of the said certificate and statement of expenditure.
>
> As and when officers of the organisation of the Director General, Backward Classes Welfare go on tour, they visit and inspect the hostels run by voluntary organisations/institutions in different States. Specific information is being collected from the Zonal Offices.
>
> Extracts from some of the tour|monthly reports of the officers of the Department of Social Welfare are annexed (*See* Appendix III)."

1.35. The Committee note that assistance for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is given in the form of grants-in-aid directly by the Central Government in case of non-official organisations of all-India status and that they have a small budget head under which a few cases of grants-in-aid are being sanctioned each year. The Committee, however, regret that even in regard to grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations the Central Government have no adequate machinery to ensure the proper utilisation of funds, or of maintenance of hostels built with such funds.

1.36. The Committee are strongly of the view that the Central Department of Social Welfare should be concerned more closely with the projects executed with Central Government aid and they should be posted with more up-to-date information about construction and maintenance of hostels run by non-official organisations.

D. Evaluation of Problem of hostel accommodation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students

1.37. The Committee desired to know if any assessment was made about the requirements of hostel facilities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children. The representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated during evidence:

> "This is primarily a State subject and the opening of the colleges is generally done by the Universities and State Governments. As far as the question of hostel accommodation

is concerned, University Grants Commission themselves are concerned with this as a general question because students are coming from different parts of the State at the headquarters of the Universities.

A survey was done in 1962 when the population of the students was 75 per cent of what the population now is. And if you want to make room for 25 per cent students in the hostels 120 crores of rupees will be required taking into account the hostel accommodation already available with us. The cost of construction, which is now Rs. 5|6 thousand per seat is a big problem. It is a question of finance. If more finances are available, there should be no difficulty."

1.38. It has been stated in the Eighteenth Report (1968-69) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Schseduled Tribes that the extent of stagnation and wastage among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in different standards on account of lack of hostel facilities is high. The Committee desired to know whether the Research Units in the Department of Social Welfare had made any study of the stagnation and wastage among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in different standards on account of lack of hostel facilities. In reply, the representative of that Department has informed the Committee during evidence:

"We have not made any evaluation.
We will take it up."

1.39. The Committee regret to note that the Department of Social Welfare does not have any detailed data about the problem of hostel facilities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students throughout the country. The Committee would urge that a survey should be undertaken by the Department of Social Welfare or by the Planning Commission so that a long-term plan for constructions of hostels could be prepared for implementation on a phased basis.

II

PLAN PROVISIONS AND FINANCE

2.1. Establishment of hostels is a very important step in the promotion of education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It has, therefore, been the endeavour of the Central and State Governments that more hostels should be established for the students belonging to these communities.

2.2. No information in respect of the expenditure incurred or physical targets achieved, during the First Plan period is available with the Department of Social Welfare.

2.3. The Committee have been informed that towards the end of the Second Plan period, a special programme for construction of hostels for tribal boys and girls was undertaken under a Centrally-sponsored Programme, in the State of Madhya Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose during 1959-60 and 1960-61. Against this provision, the State Government utilised a sum of Rs. 77.66 lakhs and constructed 219 hostels. This expenditure includes an amount of Rs. 24.55 lakhs for construction of 66 hostels for the Scheduled Tribes at every tehsil, district and division head quarters for boys and girls as indicated below:

(a) Hostels at District headquarters	..	14
(b) Hostels at Tehsil headquarters	..	52
Total	..	66

2.4. The Committee desired information regarding the financial and physical performance *vis-a-vis* the Plan provisions and targets during the Second and Third Plan periods. The Department of Social Welfare has furnished the following details for the information of the Committee:

Statement showing the financial and physical targets achieved under the scheme Hostel facilities during 2nd and 3rd Plans.

	Financial Targets				Physical Targets achie	
	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure		
	(Rs. in lakhs)					
State Sector						
II Plan . .	143·16	94·69	118·56	173·50	338 Hostels 429 Buildings 7694 Boarders	616 Hostels 51502 Boarders
III Plan .	282.43	219.39	406.75	325.15	788 Hostels 23509 Boarding grants	2897 Hostels 48813 Boarding grants
Central Sector						
II Plan . .	87·58	89·29	3·98	4·02	297 girls hostels	N.A.
III Plan . .	10·00	9·32	20·00	4·14	42 girls hostels	23 girls hostels

2.5. From the above figures, it is observed that against the provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for hostels for Scheduled Castes during the Third Plan in the Central Sector, a sum of Rs. 4.14 only was spent. On being asked to indicate the reasons for this huge shortfall, the representative of the Department has informed the Committee during evidence:

> "The Major reason for the shortfall is that during the Third Plan period there was a ban on new construction put at the highest level following the hostilities with China."

2.6. Two statements showing the financial outlay and targets achieved during 1966-67 to 1968-69 for construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes and for Scheduled Tribes under the Central Sector, as furnished by the Department of Social Welfare, are appended (*See* Appendices IV and V).

2.7. Two other statements showing the outlays and targets achieved during 1966-67 to 1968-69 in respect of hostel facilities for Scheduled Caste students as also for Scheduled Tribe students, as furnished by the Department of Social Welfare, are reproduced at Appendices VI and VII.

2.8. It is noticed from the statement regarding Girls' Hostels—Central Sector—Scheduled Castes (Appendix IV) that there were huge shortfalls against the outlays for 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme for construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes. On being asked to indicate the reasons for the shortfalls, the Department of Social Welfare has informed the Committee in a written note:

> "On review of the working of the scheme of Girls' Hostels, it was observed that the scheme could not make much headway as the local authorities|non-official organisations were reluctant to take it up under the prescribed terms and conditions. With a view to eliminate these difficulties and also to enable the State Governments to utilise in full the funds provided therefor, we have since liberalised the rules governing the grant of assistance under the scheme of "Girls' Hostels".

Copies of the instructions issued to all the State Governments| Union Territory Administrations in this regard have been furnished by the Department, which are appended (*See* Appendix VIII).

2.9. In the statement showing expenditure on Girls' Hostels for Scheduled Castes during 1966-67, while shortfalls are particularly noticeable in the case of States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal, no expenditure at all has been incurred by the States of Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. On being asked to indicate the reasons therefor, the Department of Social Welfare has furnished the following note regarding the details of State-wise position :

(i) State-wise position in regard to the year 1966-67 is as under :

Maharashtra.—The State Government have informed that shortfall in expenditure during 1966-67 was due to late opening of hostel at Aurangabad. The State Government obviously had made provision for the maintenance of the hostel which is not permissible under the rules.

Andhra Pradesh.—The State Government have not furnished the reasons for shortfall in expenditure on the scheme of construction of Scheduled Caste girls' hostels in their progress report for 1966-67.

Madhya Pradesh.—The State Government have not furnished the reasons for low expenditure during 1966-67.

West Bengal.—As against approved outlay of Rs. 1.87 lakh for construction of Scheduled Caste girls' hostels, the State Government reported an expenditure of Rs. 1.57 lakhs on the construction of 6 hostels. The State Government have not furnished reasons for the shortfall.

Mysore.—During 1966-67, an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh and Rs. 0.11 lakh was allocated for construction of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe hostels respectively.

In March, 1967, the State Government sent a proposal to allow them to construct a new hostel building at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 92,000 which was not permissible under the rules and, therefore, not agreed to. However, the State Government intimated in their progress report that they could not incur any expenditure on the construction of hostels because of non-receipt of any proposals from the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts for the construction of such hostels during 1966-67.

Orissa.—The State Government did not furnish in their progress report 1966-67 any reasons for not utilising the provision made for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste girls.

Punjab.—The State Government have not furnished any reasons for not taking up the scheme during 1966-67.

Rajasthan.—From the information now made available, it is observed that the State Government had utilised a provision of Rs. 0.70 lakh on the construction of Scheduled Caste girls' hostels but they have not furnished the information in regard to the number and location of such hostels.

Uttar Pradesh.—The State Government have not furnished any reasons for not taking up this scheme during 1966-67.

(ii) The State-wise position in regard to the year 1967-68 is as under:—

Haryana.—During 1967-68, the State Government proposed certain relaxations in the approved pattern of the scheme with a view to utilise the provision made for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste girls. These were not agreed to by us.

Mysore.—From the information now made available by the State Government, it is observed that they had utilised an amount of Rs. 0.22 lakh on the extension of a hostel at Kodialbail, South Kanara District for the benefit of Scheduled Caste girls, during 1967-68.

Rajasthan.—From the information now made available by the State Government, it is observed that they had utilised only a provision of Rs. 0.09 lakh out of an allotment of Rs. 0.70 lakh for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste girls. They have not stated the reasons for low expenditure and also the number and location of the hostels constructed under the scheme.

Uttar Pradesh.—In the progress report for 1967-68, the State Government had stated that they could not take up the scheme due to want of sanction. It was pointed out to the State Government that the administrative approval of the Government of India was issued on 15th July, 1967 and, therefore, it is not clear what sort of sanction was lacking. The reply of the State Government is still awaited.

(iii) The State-wise position in regard to the year 1968-69 is as under :

Andhra Pradesh.—The required information about the expenditure incurred has not been furnished by the State Government so far.

Bihar.—At the time of Annual Plan 1968-69 discussions held in November 1967, the State Government intimated that the condition of 25 per cent contribution in the case of non-official organisation was the main reason for slow progress of the scheme. It was suggested that instead of giving grants to the private institutions, the State Government should construct hostels as in their case the contribution of 25 per cent did not arise. In the progress report for 1968-69, the State Government, however, reported nil expenditure due to no response from any quarter for grant of assistance for the construction of hostels on the basis of prescribed conditions.

Gujarat.—From the information now furnished by the State Government, it is observed that the State Government utilised the entire provision of Rs. 60,000 on the construction of 4 Scheduled Caste' girls hostels (including 2 hostels started during 1967-68).

Haryana.—The State Government could not take up this scheme during 1968-69 presumably due to pattern laid down by us.

Madhya Pradesh.—From the information now made available, it is observed that the State Government utilised a provision of Rs. 0.94 lakh on the construction of 7 hostels for Scheduled Caste girls.

Rajasthan.—The State Government have not so far furnished the required information.

2.10. From the statement showing the outlay and expenditure in Central Sector—Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls, it is noticed that generally there were heavy shortfalls in regard to expenditure against allocations for the years 1966-67 to 1968-69. In reply to a question, the Department of Social Welfare has stated that the position as explained in the earlier section in regard to the schemes for Scheduled Caste Girls' Hostels would also hold good here.

2.11. On being asked to indicate the reasons why no expenditure at all was incurred during 1966-67 against outlays by the State Governments of Bihar, Mysore and Orissa, and why the Government of Bihar did not incur any expenditure during 1967-68 and 1968-69 under this head, the Department of Social Welfare has informed the Committee in a written note.

2.12. The State-wise position is as indicated below:

Bihar.—Amounts of Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 5,400 were utilised during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively on one hostel for Scheduled Caste girls at Banipatra Ashram, Purnea.

Mysore.—During 1966-67, an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh and Rs. 0.11 lakh was allocated for construction of girls hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes girls respectively. In March, 1967, the State Government sent a proposal to allow them to construct a new hostel building at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 92,000 which was not permissible under the rules and therefore not agreed to. However, the State Government intimated in their progress report that they could not incur any expenditure on the construction of hostels because of non-receipt of any proposals from the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts for the construction of such hostels during 1966-67.

Orissa.—The State Government have not furnished reasons for not incurring any expenditure on the scheme of construction of Girls' Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1966-67.

2.13. Explaining in general the reasons for heavy shortfalls in expenditure, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has informed the Committee during evidence:

> "As for some of the points highlighted, one of the reasons given by State Governments for shortfall in performance was the restrictive conditions put on construction of hostels; one was that it should be confined to middle and secondary education; second that the location should be in rural areas; third, when voluntary agencies are undertaking construction, they should make a substantial contribution of their own. They said these were hampering the development of the programme. Recently by an order issued on 4th September, we have removed all these

restrictions and told the State Governments to go ahead irrespective of these conditions."

2.14. On being asked to indicate whether there is any alternative scheme with the Central Government in case of failure on the part of the State Governments to spend the amount for the purpose for which it was allotted to them by the Central Government, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has informed the Committee during evidence :

"We will certainly introduce some procedure for a mid-stream review, so that any State which has gone ahead is given more funds, so that the amount is fully utilised."

2.15. Asked to indicate what machinery was there to ensure that the money allocated for the construction of hostels was not diverted to some other purposes, the representative of the Planning Commission has informed the Committee during evidence :

"The Plan provision will stand at the same level till it is altered in consultation with the Planning Commission. So, if in any particular year a particular State Government does not spend the amount allotted, that money does not lapse so far as the scheme is concerned. In the course of the year it may be used for some other purpose, but the allotment for the particular sector will remain at the particular level and efforts will be made to take it up the next year."

2.16. The representative has further stated :

"The money under each Central Sector Scheme is specified in every year's discussion with the Department of Social Welfare as in the case of other Ministries. Money is allocated from the Central Sector to the Various schemes. The Department concerned tries to implement the programmes in one or more States. It is not the Planning Commission has got the money allocated. The Social Welfare Department in the States have to see that it is implemented."

2.17. In reply to a further question, the Committee have been informed by this representative of the Planning Commission :

"The Plan provision does not accrue from Plan to Plan. A saving from one Plan does not automatically get add-

ed on to the next Plan. At the time of the formulation of the annual plan either with the State Government or a Central Ministry, a review is made as to why certain programme has fallen behind and discussion takes place. If during 1969-70, for instance, any money is allocated and it remains unspent, it does not mean that the Central Sector fund has been reduced to that extent."

2.18. On being asked to indicate the particulars of, and the reasons advance for, diversion of unspent moneys provided for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls to some other head of expenditure by the State Governments, the Department of Social Welfare has furnished the following information in written note:

Haryana.—During 1969-70, the entire provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh made for this scheme was diverted to the scheme of Pre-examination Training Centre for Scheduled Castes with our prior approval.

Kerala.—During 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 was provided for the construction of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls hostels respectively. The State Government expressed their inability to utilise these provisions in full and suggested diversion of savings to other schemes. Accordingly, the provision of Rs. 30,000 mentioned above was allowed to be utilised by them on the scheme of Sub-Blocks started for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and the savings of Rs. 95,000 under Scheduled Caste girls hostels was allowed to be utilised on grant of Post-matric Schelorships to Scheduled Caste students.

West Bengal.—During 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 1.15 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh was allocated for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste girls respectively. Out of these allocations, Rs. 0.75 lakh and Rs. 1.00 lakh respectively were allowed to be diverted for utilisation on the Sub-Block Scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Maharashtra.—The available information shows that the State Government instead of the construction|expansion of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls as envisaged in our scheme, utilised the allocation made for the purpose during 1967-68 and 1968-69 on the opening and maintenance of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls. The State Government

have promised to implement the scheme in accordance with approved pattern from the year 1969-70 onwards.

General.—The available information also shows that some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have also been utilising some of the provision made for the scheme of construction|expansion of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls on the opening and maintenance of the existing hostels. The State|Union Territories have been advised to desist from this practice and take up the scheme of construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls in the prescribed pattern.

2.19. The Committee desired information about the number of hostels set up for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls in each State during the last five years (1964—69) under the Centrally-sponsored and State schemes, separately. In a written note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Social Welfare has stated that the information in respect of the number of hostels set up under the State Sector for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls is not available. The information is being collected from the State Governments|Union Territories.

2.20. The number of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls constructed during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 under the Centrally-sponsored Programme is given in a statement which is appended (*See* Annexure IX). The information in respect of the number of hostels constructed during the subsequent three years (1966-67 to 1968-69) has also been given in earlier statements (*See* Appendices IV & V).

2.21. According to the available information which is incomplete, the following number of girls hostels have so far been constructed under the Centrally-sponsored programme :

	No. of Hostels
Scheduled Castes	124
Scheduled Tribes	171
Total	295

2.22. The Committee have been informed that the Fourth Plan outlays of Rs. 113.25 lakhs and Rs. 88.75 lakhs have been proposed

for hostel facilities for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively in the Central Sector and outlays of Rs. 519.67 lakhs and Rs. 395.54 lakhs have been proposed under the State Sector for hostel facilities for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively.

2.23. The Department of Social Welfare has furnished the following State-wise break-up of the above-mentioned Central Sector outlays:

Outlays proposed in the Fourth Plan for providing hostel facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls

Central Sector :

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
		(Rs. In lakhs)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8·50	8·50
2.	Assam	2·50	7·50
3.	Bihar	1·50	4·75
4.	Gujarat	1·25	6·75
5.	Haryana	1·25	..
6.	Kerala	9·00	2·00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	10·00	10·00
8.	Maharahstra	3·75	7·50
9.	Mysore	3·50	2·00
10.	Orissa	2·00	23·00
11.	Punjab	3·00	..
12.	Rajasthan	8·00	7·00
13.	Tamil Nadu	8·75	1·15
14.	Uttar Pradesh	11·00	9·00
15.	West Bengal	7·50	7·50
16.	Delhi	2·00	..
17.	Himachal Pradesh	3·00	3·00
18.	Pondicherry	2·00	..
19.	Goa, Daman, Diu	0·25	0·05
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	10·00
21.	Manipur	..	2·00
22.	Tripura	..	0·95
	Total	88·75	113·25

2.24. The Department of Social Welfare has also furnished the following State-wise break-up of the proposal for hostel facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the State Sector outlays:

Outlays proposed in the Fourth Plan for providing hostel facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

State Sector:

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106·45	22·00
2.	Assam	..	..
3.	Bihar	1·75	5·60
4.	Gujarat	20·08	29·07
5.	Kerala	22·08	2·31
6.	Maharashtra	Included in Scheduled Tribes	192·40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	59·86	118·45
8.	Tamil Nadu	48.22	9.71
9.	Mysore	48.60	7.13
10.	Orissa	5.50	12.00
11.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	8.00	..
13.	West Bengal	60.00	112.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8·00	..
15.	Manipur	..	9·00
16.	Tripura	N.A.	N.A.
17.	Pondicherry	7·00	..
	Total	395·54	519·67

2.25. On being asked to indicate why no information in respect of Rajasthan and Tripura has been incorporated in the Fourth Plan proposals under the State Sector, the Department of Social Welfare has indicated in a note that at the time of preparing that statement, the information in respect of the provisions made in the Fourth Plan for hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Governments of Rajasthan and Tripura was not available in that Department. The Government of Rajasthan have now proposed outlays of Rs. 26.15 lakhs and Rs. 44.00 lakhs for hostels for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively for the Fourth Plan. Information in respect of the provisions for hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Tripura is not yet available.

2.26. The Department has also informed the Committee in reply to a question that the Government of Maharashtra have not yet furnished the break-up of their proposed outlay of Rs. 192.40 lakhs

for Fourth Plan. This provision is combined for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

2.27. The Committee hae noted that the Department of Social Welfare allocate funds from the Central Sector for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls in backward areas. Asked what were the guiding factors for determining 'backwardness' the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has stated during evidence:

> "The term 'backwardness' is a very general term. We are now discussing the educational backwardness of the Scheduled Castes. Which area is particularly backward is a matter normally taken into account by the Working Group. There are really no specific objective guidelines in this matter.
>
> As regards the question about refraining from allocating funds to any State, the performance of any State in the previous years is always a very relevant factor taken into account in fixing the grants. The real difficulty is that these decisions are taken by certain working groups which take a lot of factors into consideration before distributing this sum of Rs. 200 lakhs among the various States."

2.28. When asked to state if the Department of Social Welfare or the Planning Commission were aware of the backward areas before they allotted funds for them for purposes of construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls, the representative of the Planning Commission has stated that so far as backwardness is concerned, literacy figures in the Census Report are available acacording to the Census, and the backward areas can be located in consultation with the State Governments. He has further added:

> "In every plan discussion we have been emphasising, and it would be clear from the various reports which are available that so far as the specific backward areas are concerned, there is a list of backward districts on which concentrated efforts are being made; but it has not been specifically said that these are the only things exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But there is a list of backward districts for which provision is being made. The State Governments should honour the committed expenditure. We want to remove the general impression that the funds earmarked for Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes are the only funds meant for them or for their welfare."

2.29. The Committee note that Governments at the Central and the State levels have accepted, as a principle, that setting up of hostels is an important step in the direction of promotion of educational facilities among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and that a Central-sponsored Scheme for construction of hostels for girls students belonging to these communities was specifically started during the last two years of the Second Plan to augment the activities of the State Governments in this field. Judging by the real achievements, the Committee are unhappy to find that there have generally been heavy shortfalls in the field of achievement in the projects, both in the Central as well as the State Sectors. It is all the more surprising that reasons for shortfalls in the Central Sector Scheme have not been furnished by many of the State Governments.

2.30. The Committee are distressed to note that funds allotted for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are often diverted by State Governments to other heads of expenditure and sometimes this is done with the approval of the Government of India, which is also a contributory factor in the shortfall in the achievement of physical targets of the scheme. The Committee are strongly of the view that the Government of India should have a definite policy so that such diversion of funds cannot easily be resorted to by the State Governments. They are also of the view that the matter should be discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference so that diversion of funds allotted for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students does not take place in future.

2.31. The Committee note that the Department of Social Welfare allocates funds from the Central Sector for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls in backward areas, but that the Department has no specific guidelines in the matter of determining backwardness of an area. This presupposes that Governments are not clear in their mind as to what should be categorised as backward areas for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee feel that the only criterion for setting up of such hostels should be the need and demand coming from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population.

III

HOSTEL AMENITIES

A. Provision of Exclusive hostels and admission in general hostels

3.1. The Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes (Renuka Ray Study Team) in their Report (July, 1959) recommended that there should be no separate institutions, hostels or colonies exclusively for Scheduled Castes and that in all general hostels, controlled or assisted by the Government, at least 10 per cent seats should be reserved for Scheduled Castes.

3.2. The Committee desired information about the action that had been taken by Governments at the Central and State levels on the above recommendations of the Study Group. In reply, the Department of Social Welfare have stated that they are in agreement with the view that there should not be separate hostels for Scheduled Castes. It has been the policy of the Government to avoid separate hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Keeping this in view, seats in existing Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe hostels in many States/Union Territories are reserved for non-Scheduled Caste/non-Scheduled Tribe students, particularly in the case of Scheduled Caste hostels to give them a cosmopolitan character. The States/Union Territories have been requested to consider the desirability of issuing instruction that if a non-Scheduled Caste student refuses accommodation in a hostel run mainly for Scheduled Caste students, he should not be allowed accommodation in any other hostel. In general hostels also, efforts are made to reserve seats for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.

3.3. In the Central Sector of Backward Classes Plan, a small provision, which is supplemental in nature, has been made for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls. In case of hostels for Scheduled Caste girls, 10 per cent seats are reserved for non-Scheduled Caste students and similarly, in hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls, 10 per cent seats are reserved for non-Scheduled Tribe students.

3.4. Clarifying the policy of the Government of India and of the State Governments in regard to the establishment of hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department of Social Welfare have informed the Committee that seats are gene-

rally reserved in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe hostels for non-Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Tribes students. Information has been called for by them from the States/Union Territories regarding the percentage of seats reserved for non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe students in hostels established for Scheduled Caste/Tribe students. The information to the extent available with that Department in regard to the percentage of seats reserved for non-Scheduled Caste students in hostels constructed for Scheduled Caste students has been furnished to the Committee, which is appended. (*See* Appendix X).

3.5. On being asked to indicate how far the seats reserved for Scheduled Tribe students in general hostels are being utilised by those students, the Department of Social Welfare have stated in a written note that the available information furnished by some States/Union Territories and their Zonal Directors (Backward Classes Welfare), reveals that in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur, no complaint has been brought to the notice of the State Government/Union Territory Administration that Scheduled Tribe students do not prefer to reside in general hostels. In Mysore State, 200 Scheduled Tribe students mostly from Mysore, Coorg and South Kanara Districts studying in post-Matric courses are availing of the hostel facilities in general hostels. In Gujarat and Maharashtra the State Government gives grants to cover both lodging and boarding charges of Scheduled Tribe students admitted in cosmopolitan hostels.

3.6. The Department have also informed that so far no study about the extent to which seats reserved for Scheduled Tribe student are being utilised by them has been undertaken by the Zonal Directors of the Department.

3.7. The Committee desired information about the reservation being provided for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in general hostels run exclusively by the Central Government. In reply, the Ministry of Education and Youth Services have informed as under:

(i) *Engineering and Technology*—

"All the Indian Institutes of Technology are fully residential institutions and 100 per cent hostel accommodation is provided to the students. There is, therefore, no need to reserve hostel accommodation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. The same position applies to other residential institutions of the Central Government like the School of Mines, Dhanbad, Institutes of Manage-

ment at Ahmedabad and Calcutta. At the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, which is not a residential institution, hostel accommodation is provided for a limited number of students. Preference, however, is given to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There has so far been no case where a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe student studying at the School and requiring hostel accommodation has not been given such accommodation."

(ii) *Medical—*

The following information on this point has been furnished by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning:

"There is only one hostel of this type so far as this Department is concerned; that is, the hostel attached to the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graudate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry. Accommodation is available in this hostel for all students of JIMPER. There is no specific reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in this hostel, but Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who are willing to stay at this hostel are allowed accommodation."

(iii) *Science and Humanities—*

It has been intimated by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services that they have under their control no general hostels run for studies in science and humanities exclusively.

3.8. It has also been stated in the Elayaperumal Committee Report (1969) that "No reservation has been made for Scheduled Castes in private general hostels whereas there is reservations for non-Scheduled Castes in Scheduled Caste hostels. According to the information furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, there is very acute shortage of hostel accommodation in Madhya Pradesh and many students discontinue their studies due to lack of hostel accommodation". On being asked to offer their comments thereon, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has informed the Committee during evidence:

"We have forwarded the entire case to the State Government for their comments. They have sent no reply. We have

actually taken up the case at Ministerial level. We generally wait for a long time. If there is no reply then the Minister writes. If there is no reply still, I am afraid, we have to keep quiet about it."

3.9. Elayaperumal Committee in their Report have stated that no reservation has been made in general hostels for Scheduled Caste students in Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. That Committee, after taking into consideration all aspects of the problem, have suggested that reservation in private hostels as well as Government hostels, should be adopted to give a cosmopolitan outlook to the hostels and also to avoid segregation. In general hostels, at least 25 per cent of the seats should be reserved for selected Scheduled Caste students at college level and higher stipends should be paid to them to enable them to meet their extra expenditure on boarding and lodging. On being asked to comment on the above, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has informed the Committee during evidence that they have agreed in principle with the recommendations of the Elayaperumal Committee regarding reservation of seats in general hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. The Department have also written to State Governments in this regard. A few States have taken some action. A few other State Governments have yet to reply to the above communication. One State Government have reserved 10 per cent and another 15 per cent of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in general hostels.

3.10. It has been the experience of the Study Groups of the Committee making on-the-spot study visits in various States that in some of the hostels built and maintained mainly for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, the number of inmates belonging to these communities residing in these hostels is sometimes fewer than the students belonging to other communities. It has also been observed by the Study Groups that in Madhya Pradesh, many massive buildings are coming up for housing hostels for Scheduled Tribe students and funds are being utilised on requisitioning and acquisition of land for such hostels, but the number of tribal students getting hostel facilities there comes to such a low figures as 15 per cent. On being asked to comment on such a State of affairs, the representative of the Social Welfare Department has informed the Committee during evidence:

"This is a problem which has been with us for quite some time now about under-utilisation of hostels. Fortunately,

it is not a problem all over the country. It is found only in certain regions. In some of the Southern States, particularly in Madras definitely, all the hostels are fully utilised. I can only think of general suggestions in this matter which have been previously thought of. One is in addition to providing boarding and lodging, there must be something more in the hostels, which advantage the students should avail of. I have got in view the coaching facilities for examination. The student who enters the hostel, in addition to boarding and lodging, if he is also assisted in studies, that will increase the reputation of the hostel and make it more attractive to students. This was a suggestion made some years ago. A few States are following it and others are just thinking over it."

3.11. The Committee note that the Government of India have accepted as a policy the system of reserving for non-Scheduled Caste|non-Scheduled Tribe students a percentage of seats in existing hostels for Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe students. Government do not, however, have upto-date and authentic information about the actual utilisation by students belonging to other communities, of hostel facilities provided at State expenditure for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3.12. The Committee also note that Government's information about the actual utilisation by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students of seats reserved for them in general hostels is also meagre.

3.13. The Committee therefore are of the view that Government's administrative machinery should be geared up to ensure that benefits of hostels constructed and maintained at State expenditure for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are utilised primarily by students belonging to such communities. Government should also ensure that all general hostels constructed with funds provided by the Governments at the Central and State levels or maintained by non-official agencies with grants given by the Government make suitable provision for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and that efforts are made to attract them in larger numbers.

3.14. The Committee also urge that the research and statistical unit of the Department of Social Welfare should undertake a study through their own agency about the actual utilisation of hostel facilities by students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the overall shortage being felt by them and the projects being executed at different levels to meet that shortage and submit a report to the Committee indue course.

B. Amenities for Scheduled Caste and Schduled Tribe students in Hostels

3.15. In reply to a question regarding the details of amenities being provided for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes residing in hostels being maintained directly by, or with grants given by, the State and Central Governments the Department have informed the Committee in a written note that the rules for providing amenities in hostels are framed by the State Governments| Union Territory Administrations. Detailed information on this point has been called for from them, which is still awaited.

3.16. In the Elayaperumal Committee Report it has been stated that a large number of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Andhra Pradesh are over-crowded and in some there is only one bathroom and latrine for more than 100 students. A lot of malpractices in the subsidised hostels has also been reported. Elsewhere in the same Report it has been stated:

> "Some of the hostels maintained for Scheduled Castes, especially by the voluntary organisations are not better than the slums from where these students are picked up."

3.17. In the light of above, the Committee desired information if any specific instructions had been issued by the Department of Social Welfare regarding construction of hostels, amenities to be provided therein and their maintenance etc. and efforts, if any, being made by the Government of India, in co-operation with the State Governments to ensure that the hostels, especially those run by voluntary organisations, were maintained properly. In reply, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has informed the Committee during evidence:

> "The standards of maintenance of these hostels leave much to be desired and the State Governments who are mainly responsible for making funds available for maintaining these hostels, are also aware of the problem. The second problem is about certain malpractices in the hostels run by voluntary organisations. These are the two running problems for which no rough and ready solution has been found. I remember dealing with some of these problems

as early as 1950 and apparently the problem is still very much alive."

3.18. On being asked to indicate Government's suggestion on the solution of this problem, this representative has further stated during evidence:

"This relates to the maintenance of hostels. The special grants are for construction of new hostels. If we divert those funds for maintenance, naturally the entire funds will be eaten up without creating any additional capacity. We do not want to divert these funds. All that we can do is to bring certain amount of public opinion to bear on these problems in the States. Things like latrine facilities, etc. are not adequate. I do not know how this problem can be tackled because it relates to maintenance, rather than construction."

3.19. The Committee note that the Central Department of Social Welfare are not directly concerned with framing of rules for providing amenities in hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students as the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are directly concerned with them and that whenever complaints regarding the maintenance of these hostels are brought to their notice, these are taken up with the Governments concerned.

3.20. The Committee are strongly of the view that the responsibility for conducting a review of the conditions prevailing in the hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students rests entirely with the Department of Social Welfare and they should bring all deficiencies in the maintenance of the hostels to the notice of the concerned State Governments|Union Territory Administrations and see that suitable remedial action is taken.

C. Complaints of Discrimination

3.21. The Committee desired information about complaints of discrimination received by Government in regard to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in hostels. In reply, the Department of Social Welfare have informed the Committee in a written note that it has been the policy of Government that hostel accommodation may be made available for as large a number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as possible. Without this a considerable proportion of students belonging to these communities may have difficulty in pursuing higher studies. The number of students

receiving higher education is rapidly increasing. Government have, however, to keep in view that students belonging to these classes are not segregated from the rest of the student community in gneral. Efforts are being made to add more wings to the existing hostels where it is not possible to construct new hostels.

3.22. The Department have also stated that if any complaint regarding discrimination is brought to their notice, it is forwarded to the concerned State Government for necessary action.

3.23. The Elayaperumal Committee (1969) in their Report have stated:

> "In Uttar Pradesh many complaints were received by the Committee during its tour, that the Scheduled Caste students were finding it difficult to get admission in general hostels, especially in Agra. Untouchability and segregation are practised in a very acute form in many of the hostels in the State. Separate messing arrangements and even separate rooms are kept for Scheduled Caste inmates even in Government college hostels. In the Agricultural College, Kanpur, a Government institution, there are 65 Scheduled Caste inmates and as the other Caste-Hindu colleagues refused to admit them in their mess they started their own mess."

3.24. On their attention being drawn to the above and on being asked to comment, the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has informed the Committee during evidence that in the hostels of Central Universities, there is not a single complaint that Scheduled Caste inmates are being segregated. In Varanasi Hindu University, there is no complaint that Scheduled Caste students are segregated. So far as the University Grants Commission is concerned, it is of the view that there should be no separate hostels for any community. No college hostel is sanctioned unless the enrolment is 400 students. In backward areas, however, this criterion is not strictly adhered to.

3.25. In regard to the complaint regarding the Kanpur College, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has informed the Committee during evidence that on a reference being made in the matter, it has been ascertained that the students themselves ran the mess, —they formed groups and they started their messing arrangements.

3.26. In regard to the complaint in respect of the Agra hostel, the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has informed the Committee during evidence that it was a fact that the complaint was received, but it was not substantiated to the extent made out in the complaint.

3.27. On being pointed out that in spite of the fact that financial assistance is given to college hostels in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar by the University Grants Commission, caste system is persisting there, the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated that the University Grants Commission had laid down a condition that admission should not be restricted to any one in any university or any college on caste basis.

3.28. On being asked to indicate the agency with whom complaints for refusal of admission to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe students in hostels run by voluntary organisations could be lodged, the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has informed the Committee during evidence that complaints can be lodged either with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services or with the Department of Social Welfare. If the Ministry of Education receive a complaint, they pass it on to the Department of Social Welfare for necessary action. Similarly, the Department of Social Welfare can remit any complaint received by them to the other Ministry. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services and the Department of Social Welfare work in close collaboration in this regard.

3.29. Clarifying the position, further, the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated during evidence:

> "In so far as the Central Government is concerned, we impose these conditions; and as far as possible, we see to it that these conditions are implemented and as and when any complaint is brought to our notice, we pursue this vigorously till we are satisfied that the correct picture has been obtained."

3.30. The Committee urge that the administrative machinery in the Department of Social Welfare should be improved so that any complaint of discrimination made towards Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in any educational institutions, hostels etc., especially those run with assistance given by the Central and State Governments, is investigated in the field and proper remedial action is taken. Such cases should be brought before Parliament through the Annual Reports of the Department in suitable form to focus public attention to such anachronism in social life.

D. Special Coaching Facilities in Hostels

3.31. The Committee have been informed that the Department of Social Welfare are collecting upto-date information in respect of coaching arrangement made for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe inmates in hostels. The details as available with that Department at present have, however, been furnished for information of the Committee, which are given in Apppendix XI.

3.32. On being asked to indicate if such schemes cover both Government hostels and hostels set up by voluntary organisations and if any assitance is given by the Department of Social Welfare for providing such facilities to hostels accommodating Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe inmates, the Department have stated in a written note that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in his Report for the year 1964-65 had recommended (Recommendation No. 37) that hostels run by non-official organisations should not be recognised, if satisfactory arrangements are not made to give coaching to the weak students by the hostel authorities. In Government hostels also, provision for coaching should be made to enable these students to come up to the standard of other students.

3.33. The replies received from various States in response to this recommendation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been incorporated in the statement (*See* Appendix XI). It will be observed from this statement that in some States, the scheme of coaching facilities is provided in the hostels run by the Government as well as in the hostels run by voluntary agencies. In some States it is in operation only in Government hostels.

3.34. Latest information received from some States|Union Territories shows that Assam Government has not arranged any special classes for weak Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students living in hostels. In Kerala, tutors are appointed in hostels to give tuition to weak students. In 3 colleges (Government Science and Arts College, Kozhikode, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam and the Intermediate College, Trivandrum), special coaching classes are being conducted exclusively for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. In Madhya Pradesh, free coaching facilities are provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in 7 Divisional level community hostels. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration has also provided free coaching facilities to weak students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In

Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry, no such facilities are available. In Tamil Nadu coaching facilities are provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Government hostels and the hostels run by voluntary organisations. In Gujarat additional coaching to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students is provided in selected Backward Classes hostels at pre-matric stage both in Government hostels and the hostels run by voluntary organisations.

3.35. The scheme of construction and maintenance of hostels, boarding grants etc. is an approved scheme under the State Sector of Backward Classes. The expenditure on this scheme within the approved outlay is shared between the State Governments and the Central Government. The expenditure on Superintendents|Wardens of the hostels who can give coaching to students is covered in the expenditure of the management|maintenance of hostels.

3.36. The Committee are glad to note that coaching facilities are at present being provided in hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in many States. The Committee would suggest that the Department of Social Welfare should undertake a study through the Zonal Directors of the coaching facilities provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in hostels maintained run by the State Governments and voluntary organisations with the assistance from the Government.

E. General

3.37. During its on-the-spot study visit to Harijan Welfare Hostel, Kadamkuan, Patna, a hostel for college-going Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, a study group of the Committee was informed that there was great congestion in this hostel as 65 students were accommodated in 14 small rooms.

3.38. On being asked to indicate if the matter was taken up with State Government concerned, the Department have stated in a written note:

> "Our Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Patna had taken up the matter with the authorities concerned. He found that the congestion in the Harijan Welfare Hostel, Kadamkuan, Patna is due to the fact that about 10 to 12 persons wede staying in an unauthorised manner as guests of the students or as ex-students who have now taken up services in various State|Central Government offices and are still continuing to stay in the hostel. Many have,

however, now been given notice to evict. The Hostel has 16 rooms and not 14 rooms. Some of the rooms are quite big and can accommodate 8 to 10 stedents.

The Hostel is not maintained properly due to the fact that some of the students use these rooms for their cooking purposes as at times they are unable to pay their messing charges. The State Government is, however, taking steps to correct the situation."

3.39. The Committee note with concern that hostel facilities provided for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Government have been availed of by persons who are not bona fide students. This is tantamount to the misuse of hostel facilities. The Committee would urge that quick remedial action should be taken whenever such a situation comes to the notice of Government.

3.40. During its on-the-spot study visit to Kasturba Girls Higher Secondary School, Lohargada, Ranchi (Bihar), a study group of the Committee was informed that the rates of hostel grant and food grant for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students, which were initiated in 1948, were the same even today. It was stated that considering the rise in the cost of living, these grants were inadequate and these should be revised upwards.

3.41. In reply to the question if the Department of Social Welfare have taken up the matter with the State Government concerned, that Department have stated in a written note:

"The State Government is giving hostel grant at the rate of Rs. 20 per student in all hostels including the Kasturba Girls Higher Secondary School, Lohargada, Ranchi. The students are, however, expected to bring their own provisions to supplement the amount of the grant. Our Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare has discussed the matter with the State authorities in respect of the revision in the rates of hostel grants to the students living in hostels."

3.42. Considering the rise in the cost of living, the Committee feel that an upward revision of hostel grants to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is called for. The Committee hope that an early decision in the matter will be taken.

3.43. A case of delay in regard to allotment of land to Delhi Administration for construction of a hostel for 100 Scheduled Caste girls has come to the notice of the Committee. On a reference being

made, the following clarification has been furnished by the Department of Social Welfare:

> "In the Budget Estimates of Delhi Administration for 1970-71 a provision of Rs. 40,000 has been made for construction| extension of hostel buildings for Scheduled Caste girls, under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. With a view to utilise this provision, Delhi Administration proposed to start a hostel for Scheduled Caste girls in a rented building. A hostel building may also be constructed for the purpose, if necessary. The strength of the hostel has been proposed to be 50 inmates (40 Scheduled Caste girls and 10 others). The strength is proposed to be raised to 100 girls by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan.
>
> As the proposal did not conform to the approved pattern for the construction|extension of hostels for Scheduled Caste girls, Delhi Administration have been asked to furnish their revised proposal in this regard for consideration of this Department. That being so, the question of allotment of land for the purpose, to the Delhi Administration at this stage does not arise."

3.44. The Committee deplore the inordinate delay in the finalisation of the scheme of construction of the Scheduled Caste girls' hostel in Delhi. They hope that the Delhi Administration and the Department of Social Welfare would process the scheme with utmost expedition.

3.45. It is observed that in Gujarat there is reservation of 10 per cent seats for non-Backward Classes in Backward Classes Hostels.

3.46. In reply to the question whether there are any hostels in Gujarat relating to Backward Classes other than Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, the Department of Social Welfare have stated in a note that the programme under the State Sector of Backward Classes relating to hostels in Gujarat is exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and no programme exists for Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It has also been stated that under the scheme of Cosmopolitan Hostels run by voluntary organisations, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are paid stipends at enhanced rate of Rs. 35 p.m. to enable them to live with non-Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Tribe students.

3.47. The Committee note that under the scheme of cosmopolitan hostels run by voluntary organisations in Gujarat, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are paid stipends at the enhanced rate of Rs. 35 per month so that they are able to live with non-Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Tribe students. The Committee trust that the Department of Social Welfare would persuade other State Governments to pay stipends at enhanced rates to Scheduled Caste| Tribe students joining cosmopolitan hostels.

3.48. During their on-the-spot study visits to Madhya Pradesh, the members of a study group of the Committee noticed that in most of hostels, accommodation was inadequate, furniture old, broken and insufficient, sanitary conditions far from satisfactory, bulbs missing from electric points, generally no fans during summer and in many hostels, posts of Superintendent or Warden were vacant or attended only part time. The following are the conditions noted in some of the hostels visited by the Study Group:

(i) *Boys Community Hostel, Raipur*:

The amount of the stipends being given to the students was very meagre.

Students who failed in a particular year, did not get scholarship benefits during the next year.

Medical aid was available to the students and nothing much had been done about the provision of games facilities.

No proper water supply was available.

(ii) *Tribal Hostel for Post-Matric students, Raipur*:

The library attached to the hostel was insufficient to meet the needs of the students.

Scholarship was given only for nine months to the students in Madhya Pradesh, whereas in other States, it was given for 10 months.

(iii) *Tribal Girls Hostel, Raipur*:

The library attached to the hostel was very small and the requisite books, especially on science subjects were not available.

Medical facilities were not provided to the students.

Rates of stipends were inadequate to meet their needs.

3.49. In reply to the question as to the action which has been taken in the matter, the Department of Social Welfare have informed the Committee that whenever deficiencies|drawbacks in the working of hostels are noticed by the officers of the Department, these are brought to the notice of the State Governments concerned. In regard to the specific hostels, that Department have furnished the following information, *ad seriatim*, as received from the Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Bhopal:

"(i) The prevalent rate of stipends for the inmates of the hostels at district level is Rs. 35 p.m. whereas in hostels situated at tehsil level and below, a sum of Rs. 30 p.m. is given to the inmates.

According to the State's scholarship rules, one failure is allowed in high school classes *i.e.* classes IX, X, XI. If a student fails for the second time, no scholarship is granted.

Some items of out-door games such as foot-ball, volley-ball are provided but generally boys also desire to play indoor games. The State Government could not possibly meet this demand for want of funds.

Water supply in Raipur is inadequate and the same difficulty is experienced by the general public, as well.

(ii) The hostels are ordinarily equipped with text books. The State Government has no provision in their budget to equip the hostel libraries with other general knowledge books apart from text books.

(iii) Under the Rules of Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, the scholarship is payable from the month of commencement of course to the month in which the examination is held. In the first year the scholarship is paid for 9-10 months beginning from the commencement of academic session in June|July to March. In renewal cases, the scholarship is paid for 12 months. However the position in respect of the Tribal Hostel at Raipur is being ascertained from the State Government.

Some important books are provided to the students. The students can take advantage of the college library where all science books are available.

The Hostel Superintendent takes care of the students at the time of sickness and they are provided with all medical

facilities free of cost. The hostel is located at Raipur where adequate medical facilities are available in Government hospitals and dispensaries.

The matter for revising the rates of stipends is under consideration of the State Government."

3.50. The Committee desired information about the pattern of reservation of seats in hostels in Madhya Pradesh. In reply, the Department of Social Welfare have stated in a written note:

"On the basis of the latest information available with this Department, the percentage of seats reserved in various categories of hostels run by Tribal and Harijan Welfare Department of Madhya Pradesh is as under:

(a) Scheduled Tribe Hostels—90% tribals, 10% Others.

(b) Scheduled Caste Hostels—75% Scheduled Castes, 15% Tribals, 10% Others.

(c) Vimukatjati Hostels—Normally Vimukatjati students must be admitted. If they are not available to the full capacity of the hostels, then other candidates may be admitted in order of the following priority:

I. Adivasis,

II. Harijans,

III. Others."

3.51. The Committee hope that the Department of Social Welfare will take up with the Madhya Pradesh Government the question of improving the standard of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in that State. The Zonal Director (Backward Classes Welfare) should also inspect the hostels from time to time and report the conditions prevailing there to the Department of Social Welfare.

3.52. It has been stated in the Elayaperumal Committee Report that in the State of Maharashtra, there are 562 hostels in the State. However, education has suffered a lot in the State due to inadequate number of hostels for Scheduled Caste students. No reservation has been made for them in the private general hostels and this has added to difficulty. It was brought to their notice that boys from the same lacality were not admitted in the hostels and that no more than 40 per cent students were only admitted from one community.

3.53. The Committee desired information about the proposals received by the Department of Social Welfare for setting up new hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Maharashtra and instructions, if any, issued by the Department to the State Government about reservations of seats for these students in general hostels and offers of non-official organisations received or setting up of hostels exclusively for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. In reply the Department of Social Welfare have informed the Committee as under:

"Copies of the Report of the Elayaperumal Committee have been sent to all the States|Union Territories including Maharashtra State.

Under the State Plan Schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes, the Government of Maharashtra have made the following proposals in respect of hostel facilities during the Fourth Plan:

(i) A sum of Rs. 32.40 lakhs has been proposed for opening Government hostels for Backward Classes girls. These hostels are proposed to be opened at places where Voluntary Agencies may not come forward.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent on construction of buildings for Government hostels for Backward Classes boys and girls. 15 such buildings are proposed to be constructed during the Fourth Plan period.

(iii) To encourage Backward Classes people to mix freely with people belonging to other castes, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed to be given to Cosmopolitan hostels that are already recognised and those which may be recognised. About 5000 students will benefit.

(iv) A sum of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has also been proposed for giving grants to Backward Classes hostels for Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Classes run by Voluntary Agencies. 300 new hostels will be recognised during the Fourth Plan period and the strength in the existing hostels will be increased by 7500 students.

(v) Building grants are proposed to be given to Backward Classes hostels for Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Classes run by Voluntary Agencies. Seats will be provided for 1300 girls and 4000 boys and expenditure involved is proposed to be Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

All these schemes of the State Government were recommended by the Working Group.

Hostels run by private agencies in the States are the concern of State Governments. It is for the State Governments to issue such instructions as they deem necessary.

We do not give grants to local Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, the Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh, Poona had offered to run 2 hostels in Maharashtra but the scheme of the Sangh was not approved by this Department under the scheme of 'Aid to Voluntary Agencies'.

The Harijan Girijan Samaj Unnati Mandal, Bhiwandi, District Thana had also requested for grant of assistance for the construction of a 'Kanya' Chatralaya for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Vijrishwari, Bhiwandi. The request was in accordance with the approved pattern and was passed on to the State Government for consideration.

This Department shares the expenditure incurred by the Voluntary Organisations for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes getting grants under plan schemes from the State Governments.

Under the Scheme 'Aid to Voluntary Agencies' of this Department at present there is no proposal under consideration to give direct grants to any organisation in Maharashtra. The All India Backward Classes Federation is at present getting grants for running two hostels in Maharashtra."

3.54. The Committee would urge that reservations of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students should be made in the general hostels run and maintained by private agencies in Maharashtra with assistance from the State Government.

3.55. During an on-the-spot study visit to Koraput, a study group of the Committee was informed that Koraput was one of the most under-developed areas in the country and that construction of hostels for college-going Scheduled Tribe students was a crying need of the area.

3.56. In reply to a question whether any independent study has been made in the matter by the field agencies of the Central Depart-

ment of Social welfare, that Department has stated in a note that no detailed studies on this subject have been made by their Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare. He has, however, discussed with the State Government the problem of inadequate facilities and special hostel facilities in tribal areas.

3.57. The Committee recommend that an independent study should immediately be conducted through the field organisation of the Department of Social Welfare about the hostel facilities for Scheduled Tribe students of the backward areas of Koraput District of Orissa. A report on the findings and the action taken thereon may be furnished to the Committee in due course.

3.58. The Committee have been informed that the Minister for Harijan Welfare (Tamil Nadu) informed the State Assembly on 16th March, 1970 that Government would take over gradually Harijan Hostels run by private managements. The Government proposed to take over 20 hostals in the coming year and start 22 new hostels.

3.59. On being asked to furnish a detailed note on the proposed take-over by the State Government of Tamil Nadu of hostels for Scheduled Castes in the State run by private managements, the Department of Social Welfare have stated in a note:

> "Our Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Madras has informed that the Social Welfare Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu issued orders on the 2nd May, 1970 for opening of 22 new Government hostels for Scheduled Castes (7 hostels for High School girl students, 13 hostels for High School boy students, 1 boys' hostel for Industrial students and 1 College hostel) and for taking over of 20 subsidised hostels during 1970-71 including the Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, Nirgacimund, Nilgris District run by the Servants of India Society. As reported in the press, the Minister for Harijan Welfare informed the State Assembly on the 16th March, 1970 that the Government would take over gradually Harijan hostels run by private managements. It is understood that only 1 aided hostels have so far been taken over by the Government and the orders regarding the rest (including the Thakkar Bapa Gurukula) have been deferred.
>
> The State Government has been asked to give us the information in this matter. Their reply is awaited."

3.60. The Committee take note of the gradual taking over by the Government of Tamil Nadu of Scheduled Caste Students hostels run by private managements for efficient management. They are of the view that this a move in the right direction.

D. BASUMATARI,

Chairman,

NEW DELHI;
December 15, 1970.
Agrahayana 24, 1892 (*Saka*).

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

APPENDIX I

(*Vide* Para 7.9 of Report)

Extracts from the Evaluation Report of the Zonal Director, Backward Classes, Baroda (Gujarat)—January, 1969.

The following hostels are being run for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Kutch district.—

Name of the Hostel	Place	Agency
		Govt./Non-Official Organisation
(i) Shri Thakar Bapa Vidyarthi Ashram .	Anjar	Harijan Sevak Sangh
(ii) Sarvajanik Kumar Chhatralaya	Bhuj	-do-
(iii) Girls' Hostel .	Bhuj	-do-
(iv) Girls' Hostel	Vallabhpur	-do-
(v) Shri Gandhi Harijan Ashram . .	Mandv	Managing Committee
(vi) Boys' Hostel . . .	Malia	Government
[illegible] .	Lilpur	Bhamani Khadi Gramodyog Sangh

It was learnt that adequate number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students were not coming forward to take admission in some of the hostels run by the Harijan Sevak Sangh, particularly at Anjar, Bhuj and Vallabhpur. The District as a whole may be considered underdeveloped in comparison to other districts of Gujarat and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are very much backward in many respects. The condition of these people is so poor that students do not have been enough money to pay bus fares to come for admission in the hostels. The State Government are requested to make some relaxation in the rules for admission in the hostels so that adequate number of students can be admitted against the approved strength in each hostel.

Extracts from the Evaluation Report of the Zonal Director, Backward Classes, Bhopal—December, '68.

It was pointed out in my note relating to the tour of the Minister of State for Social Welfare in Raibareli that the scheme of Harijan hostels in Uttar Pradesh is not a very satisfactory one, as observed from the condition of hostels located at Raibareli, Mathura and Kanpur.

2. In order to examine the matter further, I have obtained from the Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare, Uttar Pradesh, a copy of the rules governing grants-in-aid to harijan hostels and a list showing location, names and the grants sanctioned to the hostels as on 30th May, 1968.

3. Salient features of the rules governing grants-in-aid to the hostels are as follows:—

(i) Grants are given to the managing committee of the hostel in case it is a registered body and the advisory committee of the hostel (to be constituted by the District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer) in case there is no registered managing body. Grants are given for both recurring and non-recurring purposes.

(ii) Grants cover the following items of expenditure:—

(a) Rent for hostel;

(b) Salary of one servant at the rate of Rs. 25|- Rs. 10|- as Dearness Allowance per month, for each 20 inmates;

(c) Part-time sweeper at the rate of 25 paise per inmate up to a maximum of Rs. 10|- per month; and

(d) Contingent expenditure for light upto one rupee a month per inmate.

(iii) The rules do not lay down the items for which non-recurring grants may be santioned. Therefore it can be presumed that each request for such grants has to be considered separately by the Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare. In course of my discussions in the Directorate, the Deputy Director (Education) said that grants were provided to the hostels for furniture and utensile.

(iv) The managing bodies of the hostels are expected to raise public contribution to enhance the resources of the hostel. Those bodies which come forward to raise 20 per cent of the expenditure should be given priority in sanctioning grants.

(v) 75 per cent of the seats in a hostel would be for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes while the rest would go to poor students from other castes.

(vi) For all hostels the managers should be teachers who would be selected by the Distric Harijan and Social Welfare officers.

4. On the 30th May, 1968 there were 64 hostels in the State. The grants sanctioned for these hostels for the year 1968-69 ranged from Rs. 768.00 to Rs. 5520.00. Most of the hostels were, however, sanctioned grants ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. Twentyseven hostels had registered managing bodies while 37 had advisory committees constituted by the District Harijan and Social Welfare Officers. It is thus clear that less than half of the hostels are being actually run by voluntary agencies and hence it would not be desirable to subject the budget for all the hostels to the existing hostel rules and run them poorly. Observations made at Raibareli and Mathura indicated that the hostels were being run in unsuitable buildings and the living conditions of the inmates were far from satisfactory. In Mathura, the District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer was managing the hostel and also residing in the same buildings while in Raibareli it was found that the District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer was hardly taking any interest in the functioning of the only two hostels under his charge. No where there was any indication that teachers were associated with the hostel management. When this was discussed with the Director of Harijan and Social Welfare he claimed that the Department was willing to sanction non-recurring grants and also increase the recurring grants for the hostels to improve them, but the non-official agencies|District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer in-charge of the hostels were indifferent and did not send any proposals. He had on the 5th December, 1968 issued a D.O. to the District Harijan and Social Welfare Officers urging them to take more interest in the hostels and made efforts not only to improve the existing hostels but also to set up new ones. The demand for hostel facilities from the Scheduled Castes in U.P. is great because the number of students has been going up fast. Since the existing hostels are very limited and confined to big mities and towns these are able to cater to the needs of students from the senior classes only to a limited extent.

5. It was found that the inmates who are studying in post-matric classes were allowed post-matric scholarship at the rates admissible for day scholars. The only exception to this practice was the Iswar

Saran Ashram's University Hostel where the inmates got the amount of post-matric scholarship allowed to hostellers. When this point was discusseed with the Director of Harijan and Social Welfare he pointed out that since the Harijan hostels provide the following facilities scholarship rates for hostellers were not being allowed to them.

(a) Lodging

(b) Furniture & Utensils

(c) Cook and sweeper

(d) Electricity expenditure

This explanation did not seem to be satisfactory and the officers of the Directorate could not indicate whether such a decision was taken by them in consultation with the Government of India. The regulations for post-matric scholarships do not provide for a situation where a student living in hostel (these are not private hostels but departmental hostels) should be paid scholarship admissible to day scholars. The relevant regulation reads as follows:

(i) Scholars, who are entitled to free board and|or lodging will be paid maintenance charges at the following rates:—

(a) Free board and lodging	One-third at hostelers' rates.
(b) Free board	1|3 at hostellers' rates plus Rs. 5|- p.m.
(c) Free lodging	Full at hostellers' rates minus Rs. 5|- p.m.

In view of the above it would be only fair that all the hostel inmates should be given scholarships at hostel rates minus Rs. 5|- per mensem which would come to Rs. 35|- per month for students upto B.A. classes as in Madhya Pradesh. The facilities which are provided in these hostels, in no way cover bording and should be treated as a part of lodging. It has recently come to notice that the students belonging to U.P. studying in M.P. and residing in the hostels run by the Tribal and Harijan Welfare Department, Government of M.P. are also sanctioned scholarships at the rate admissible for day scholars by the Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare, U.P.|Communication in this regard has been sent to the Directorate. The Director

said that he would surely examine the matter in case we write to him, as it would be of benefit to the students.

6. In view of the observations contained in paragraphs above it is felt that the scheme of Harijan hostels in U.P. should be modified. The following suggestions may be made in that regard:

(i) The expansion of hostel facilities should be correlated to the requirements in the important educational centres of the State. For that purpose it would be desirable to make an assessment and expand the existing hostels and open new hostels accordingly.

(ii) It would not be desirable to entrust purely local voluntary agencies with the opening of new hostels as it leads to delays mismanagement and also corruption in some cases. The hostels should either open departmentally or through well-established and efficiently managed voluntary agencies such as the Harijan, Sevak Sangh.

(iii) In all cases whether the hostels are run departmentally or by a voluntary agency adequate funds should be provided for rent of the building, servants, equipment and contingency expenditure, based on the proposals to be prepared personally by the Distt. Harijan and Social Welfare Officer. For the existing hostels also the rules should be modified to provide suitable equipment, contingency expenses and servants salary.

(iv) The salary for servants should be allowed at a higher rate as it is difficult to get the servants for Rs. 35|- per month.

(v) All the hostels should be given grants for having a small library and reading room. The suggestions made by the Director, Social and Harijan Welfare in his letter to the District Harijan and Social Welfare Officers referred to in para 4 above that libraries for the hostels should be sanctioned under a separate scheme does not seem to be a very practical one. It would be more realistic to provide for this facility from the budget sanctioned for each hostel.

(vi) In order to ensure that the District Harijan and Social Welfare Officers keep a close watch on the functioning of the hostels within their jurisdiction, instructions should be issued asking them, to inspect the hostels at regular intervals and to submit reports to the Collector and the Director of Harijan and Social Welfare.

(vii) The hostel rules should make the association of some teacher in the capacity of Superintendent obligatory. An honorarium and facilities for the residence should be allowed in order to ensure that the teacher concerned exercise effective supervision.

(viii) The students belonging to post-matric classes residing in the harijan hostels should be allowed post-matric scholarships at the rate admissible for hostels minus Rs. 5|- per mensem as is the case in Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, post-matric scholarship holders belonging to Uttar Pradesh studying in other States and residing in hostels, they should be allowed scholarship at that rate.

Extracts from the Evaluation Report of the Zonal Director, Backward Classes, Patna—January, 1969.

1. Deoghar has more hostels than required. Question of shifting one of them to some other place may be considered.

2. A Welfare Hostel should not be opened at places (like Bamangema) where the Department could arrange for the stay of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students in the general hostels by paying seat rent for them.

3. Annual White Washing and repairs are very necessary for upkeep of hostels. Hostel Buildings constructed through the agency of the District Board usually remain incomplete (Jamui, Lakhisarai). Steps should be taken to sanction more funds for completion of these hostels. Alternate arrangements for future constructions of hostel buildings through the agencies like the Public Works Deptt. etc., may be considered. In some of the hostels (Welfare Hostel, Bhagalpur) common messing is compulsory. Cost of such messing comes to Rs. 50|- to Rs. 60|- a month. Such practice result in less applicants from amongst the Scheduled Castes|Tribes and more students belonging to other communities are therefore admitted. This should be discontinued or alternatively Scheduled Castes|Tribes students desiring to form their own group messes should be able to do so by allotment of a kitchen room to them.

Electrification where electricity is available should be provided (Sahibganj).

Extracts from the Evaluation Report of the Zonal Director, Backward Classes, Patna in respect of his tour in March, 1969.

Adivasi Hostels, Balarampur, District Purulia.

This hostel was started in 1952 in a rented building on a monthly rent of Rs. 40|-. It accommodates both Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes students. Out of 30 students on roll, 25 were present on 19-3-1969, the day I visited the hostel. The hostel building is an old one. It has tiled roof. It appeared that the building has not been maintained for a long time. There are six rooms with verandah on both sides. The rooms have not been white washed for a long time and are extremely dirty. These are of two sizes. 4-8 students live in each room depending on its size. The windows do not open properly and there is very little ventilation in the rooms. The sanitation inside the hostel is extremely poor. The kitchen was found in bad shape. The superintendent has a room to himself which is also used as store for rations etc. The latrine and the urinal were also found extremely dirty. I was told that students normally go to the surrounding areas outside to attend nature's call. This area appeared to be a dumping ground for rubbish materials and the surrounding area of the pond facing the hostel is virtually used as the place to attend natures' call by the local people including the students. It is, therefore, not understood how the hostel was allowed to continue under above shocking sanitary conditions. I was told by the Superintendent that due to a dispute over the succession after death of the house owner the rent could not be paid to his successors since last two years and hence no maintenance could be done by the latter. I also learnt from the students and the Superintendent that no better accommodation was available locally on even a higher rent. The only solution, therefore, appears to be construction of a new hostel building. I was given to understand that the school authorities are prepared to donate land for this purpose.

I learnt from the hostellers that they get regularly their hostel charges @ Rs. 30|- p.m. (for ten months). Shri Nimai Charan Savar, a Scheduled Tribe boarder informed me that he had received an amount of Rs. 270|- only as hostel charges during 1967-68 instead of Rs. 300|-. Another Scheduled Tribe student named Shri Manmohan Singh Laya also informed me that he had received Rs. 252|- only during 1967-68. The Superintendent could not explain to me the above discrepancies.

The following staff has been sanctioned to the hostel:—

1. Superintendent.....One on a monthly allowance of Rs. 15|-
2. Cook-cum-servant ..... One on a monthly salary of Rs. 20|-
2. Cook-*cum*-servant.....One on a monthly salary of Rs. 20|-
4. Contingency.....@Rs. 5|- p.m., for K. Oil, Stationeries etc. required by the Superintendent.
5. Rent of the building....@Rs. 40|- p.m.

For their two principal meals the boarders are required to pay to the hostel ½ mnd. of rice and Rs. 6|- (for vegetables, fire wood, oil etc. and they spend about Rs. 10|- on toilets, K. oil etc. Besides most of them bring rice from home for their tiffin.)

APPENDIX II

(*Vide* Para 1.9 of Report)

No. 15|10|66-SCT. III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

New Delhi-11, the 15th June, 1967.

To

All Secretaries,
Tribal|Harijan Welfare Departments of all
States|U.T. Administrations.

SUBJECT:—Centrally sponsored scheme for hostels for Scheduled Caste|Tribe girls.

Sir,

As the State Government are aware, a small provision has been made for the scheme of Girls' hostels for Scheduled Caste|Tribe under the Centrally sponsored programme during the Fourth Plan. This scheme has been continuing from the III plan and the small provision made for this scheme in the Centrally Sponsored Programme is intended to supplement the provision available for the scheme of hostels for Scheduled Caste|Tribe boys and girls under the State Sector of the Backward Classes Plan.

2. The scheme of hostels for Scheduled Caste|Tribe girls under the Centrally Sponsored Programme is intended for middle and secondary stage of education. The hostels should be put up in rural and semi-urban areas with a concentration of Scheduled Caste|Tribe population, where schooling facilities for girls are inadequate. Assistance that is made available to each institution is not to exceed for accommodating more than 30 girls.

3. The special allocation made under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for Scheduled Tribe girls' hostels can be utilised for establishing new hostels as well as for expanding the seating capacity in existing hostels; but in respect of Scheduled Caste girls hostels, the special allocation is not to be utilised for establishment of new hostels but for expansion of the seating capacity of existing hostels

or for adding new blocks to them. This with a view to avoid the undesirable feature of having exclusive hostels of members of Scheduled Castes. In the case of Scheduled Tribe girls' hostels upto 10 per cent of the seats may be given to students not belonging to Scheduled Tribes and the latter may be afforded the same facilities as are afforded to girls belonging to Scheduled Tribes upto this 10 per cent.

4. The applications for Scheduled Caste girls' hostels and Scheduled Tribe girls' hostels should be obtained in the form prescribed in Annexure I and Annexure II respectively. Annexure III attached to this letter prescribed general instructions to be followed and the conditions to be enforced by the State Government in selecting particular institution for release of Central assistance for the scheme of girls hostels for Scheduled Castes|Tribe students.

5. A copy of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs letter No. 32|1|60-Ac. I, dated the 7th August, 1961 is attached (Annexure IV) which prescribes the conditions to be observed by the State Government while releasing grants-in-aid to non-official organisations engaged in the welfare of Backward Classes. These instructions should be strictly adhered to.

6. The applications received by the State Governments|U.T. Administrations for the grant of Central assistance for hostels for Scheduled Caste|Tribe grils from the institutions maintained by them as well as those run by the Voluntary Organisations should be scrutinised by them and Central assistance sanctioned to them to the extent of the allocation approved for this scheme during each year of the Fourth Five Year Plan under intimation to this Department. The expenditure to the extent of the ceiling approved for this scheme during a particular year should be met as usual from the ways and means advance in the first instance to be adjusted at the end of each year while making final payment sanctions for that year.

7. The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd|- MIR NASRULLAH,

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 15|19|66-SCT. III. New Delhi, the 15th June, '67.

Copy forwarded for information to :

1. The Planning Commission (E.L. & S.P. Division), New Delhi.
2. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi.

Sd|- MIR NASRULLAH,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

N. B.—Annexures to Appendix II *not* attached.

APPENDIX III

(*vide* para 1.34 of Report)

I. *Extract from the Tour report of the Zonal Director Backward Classes Welfare, Baroda in respect of his tour in Jodhpur and Jaisalmer Districts in the month of July,* 1968;

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* * * * *

The Government hostel at Ramgarh seemed to be in a bad condition mainly due to suitable accommodation. In fact the hostel has been split into two parts. A few students live in a small house at one place while some stay at place at a little distance. The village people strongly pressed for a grant-in-aid for a hostel building which would be supplemented by local contributions and labour. The demand of the village people is quite genuine. It is, therefore, recommended that the Department of Social Welfare may provide some funds for construction of a hostel building at Ramgarh.

* * * * *

Follow-up action on the above recommendation

Extract of para 4 of letter No. 15-2|68-RU. dated 15th January, 1969, *from the Department addressed to Zonal Director, Baroda.*

In the proposed Fourth Five Year Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in the State of Rajasthan, a sum of Rs. 9.59 lakhs was recommended by the Working Group for construction improvement and repairs of Government hostel buildings. You may, therefore, draw the attention of the State Government to this scheme and persuade them to earmark funds for the construction of a hostel building at Ramgarh during the next financial year, at the proper time.

Extracts from the tour report of Deputy Director Backward Class Welfare, Patna for the month of January, 1970, *which were sent to the Government of Bihar for consideration and necessary action.*

Hostel for Scheduled Caste students at Jamui.

There is a hostel for Scheduled Caste students at Jamui which was built in 1967 through the agency of District Board. The building

is not complete in all respects. The dining hall and the kitchen are not yet complete. Although there was a provision for construction of 2 wells these have not yet been constructed. There is only one Hand-pump which cannot provide sufficient water for the students. Shri B. B. Pande, the Sub-Divisional Welfare Officer was also present but Shri Kannehya Prasad, Superintendent was not available. There were many complaints regarding the behaviour and attitude of the Superintendent. It was alleged that Rs. 10|- per student is collected at the time of admission without giving any receipt. In addition Rs. 6|- are charged per month per room as electric charges. These too are collected without issue of receipt. There was a lack of cleanliness in the hostel and there was no arrangement for sports and even cooking utensils were not available to the students. The students were cooking their own meals in small cookers. There was difficulty also of furniture. One room in the hostel was given to a demonstrator in an unauthorised manner by the Superintendent. There were complaints of delay in the payment of Post-matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students by the College authorities of K.N.N. College, Jamui. I met the Principal after my visit to the hostel and was told that he had been recently appointed and there is some difficulty in withdrawal of funds from the College Bank Accounts as the Cheque is to be signed by him as well as the Secretary of the Managing Committee. He had however assured that early payment of scholarships will be made as soon as the difficulties are over.

The sub-Divisional Welfare Officer expressed his helplessness in the prompt payment of scholarships as he was at no stage involved in the payment of scholarships. At present the College authorities put all the money of Post-Matric Scholarships received by them in the College fund and do not keep a separate account for the same. It is felt that there should be a separate account which can be maintained by the College authorities for Postmatric Scholarships received so that the checking of the accounts and properly and timely disbursement of Scholarships are possible.

* * * * *

Adivasi Hostel, Jhajhar

An Adivasi hostel for Higher Secondary Classes in Jhajhar is located in a rented building. It has only 4 rooms 2 of which are used by the Hostel Superintendent, Shri Vivekanand Singh, a teacher of M. G. High School. The other 2 rooms are used for 10 students. It is too much crowded and there is hardly any space left after putting benches for the students. There is no arrangement for electricity

and there are hardly any utensils. The students have to pay for the Newspapers and Sweeper. There is a Cook whose pay is Rs. 98.50 per month. The rent of the hostel is Rs. 50|- per month.

* * * * *

Santhal Paharja Sewa Mandal Deoghar

The Santhal Paharja Sewa Mandal, Deoghar, is sanctioned grnats-in-aid by the Bihar State Govt. for carrying on educational schemes in the district of Santhal Parganas. Under this scheme, the Sewa Mandal runs 5 Adivasi hostels for boys at Dumka, Jakur, Jamtara, Raghunathpur and Deoghar. 3 High Schools and 4 middle schools are also run by them. The hostel at Deoghar for Scheduled Tribe boys was visited by me on 21st January 1969. Shri Chandra Maule Shiwarmandal is the hostel Superintendent since December, 1966. He receives an honorarium of Rs. 40|- plus free house. The Hostel building is in a bad condition and does not appear to have been maintained or even white washed for a long time. The rent appears to be on the high side. At the time of my visit, 5 Postmatric and 7 school-going students (Higher Secondary Classes) were staying in the hostel.

A cook is employed in this hostel at a salary of Rs. 17|- per month. Evidently, he must be getting his food from the students. It may be pointed out that the salary of cooks in the hostels run by the Welfare Department is Rs. 98.50 per month. The State Govt. should consider to review the salary structure of the cooks in hostel run by the voluntary agencies. The Establishment charges in this hostel come to Rs. 2000|- (Approx.) per year and on the basis of only 10 students the expenses per student per year come to Rs. 200|-. This amount, I think is much more than the seat rent charged by the general hostels attached to the various educational Institutions in the State.

* * * * *

Welfare Hostel for Scheduled Tribe Girls, Deoghar

The hostel is located in a rented building, two storied with sufficent accommodation but here again the number of girl students was not sufficient. On the date of my visit there were hardly 6 or 7 girl students in the hostel. The Lady Superintendent complained that there was no Chowkidar and therefore there is a great difficulty in running the hostel properly. The hostel is located in lonely surroundings and the need for Chowkidar is great. Deoghar is in fact not situated in an area which has a concentration of tribal population. It is for this reason that there are not many students in this hostel.

Welfare Hostel for Scheduled Tribe Boys, Deoghar

This hostel is also located in a rented building. According to the information available there were 25 students of Postmatric Classes staying in the hostel belonging to both Scheduled Castes (16) and Scheduled Tribes (9). The students had no complaint regarding payment of scholarships etc.

Deoghar has more hostels run by various agencies including the State Government. The State Government should review the position of present hostels in Deoghar and perhaps decide to shift one of these to some other place where there is greater demand.

* * * * *

Residential School for Girls, Borhait

There are 13 rooms in the hostel attached to this school. This hostel was built for 50 students but the number of students is now 100. One of the rooms of the hostel is being used by the Hostel Superintendent. There is no separate store room and some difficulties are being felt for want of the same. 91 students were present on the date of my visit. Out of the 100 students 82 are Santhals, 18 are Paharia girls. For proper functioning of the hostel, rooms for 50 students are required to be added. Quarters for the staff are also necessary. There is no boundary wall on the back-side of the hostel which is located in the heart of the town surrounded by houses. There are 3 Septic tank latrines, 2 of which are at the moment out of order and the students have to use the field as latrines. Proper gate is also required which is no existing at the moment.

Funds for construction of hostels for girls are provided in the Central Sector. These funds have not been used for the last few years. Efforts should be made by the State Government to improve their existing hostels by adding more seats to them where necessary. Lack of proper amenities are not conducive for proper functioning of such institutions. The institution was facing difficulty regarding timely provisions for the hostel. The present arrangement of centralised purchase for these hostels through a Controller located at Dumka is not working economically and provisions are purchased at rather high cost because the source of supply is far removed from the place of consumption.

* * * * *

Residential School for Paharia Students Banjhi

This residential school is another one established mainly for the Paharia Students. The hostel attached to this school has a capacity of 100 students. Upto the date of my visit 89 students were enrolled in the hostel and 76 were reported present on the day of my visit. I checked the register of issue of rations and found that there was scope for supply of better meals to the students within the sanctioned amount if suitable steps were taken to get rations at market rates which are lower than the tender rates. The tenders are called by the Block Development Officer concerned. The tender rates are high for various reasons and one of them is that the source of supply is far removed from the source of consumption. Rice was being purchased at the rate of Rs. 1.61 per k.g. as against about Re. 1 per k.g. In fact I myself purchased some rice from the local market at the rate of 0.90 paise per k.g. on the same date. According to the issue register the following rations were used on a day when the attendence was 76.

S. No.	Items of consumption	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Rice	22·75 k.g.	Rs. 36·63 Paise
2.	Atta	24·500 k.g.	Rs. 20·09 paise
3.	Dal (Chana)	6·00 k.g.	Rs. 9·25 paise
4.	Mustard Oil	0·250 k.g.	Rs. 1·00 paise
5.	Salt	2·00 k.g.	Rs. 0·25 paise
6.	Masala	0·250 k.g.	Rs. 1·20 paise
7.	Firewood	100 k.g.	Rs. 7·00 paise
			Rs. 75·37 paise

According to the stipend rate of Rs. 35 per month Rs. 85.85 could be spent but only Rs. 75.37 were spent for their food. I was sorry to find that the students were taking 2 bare meals a day and nothing was being supplied to them as morning nashta. Better management could give them better food. They are not getting any vegetables or milk. Some vegetables grown in their own kitchen garden are however available sometimes. There are 2 cooks and both are being paid over Rs. 95 p.m. or so but they are also taking their

food from the share of the students. I think since the cooks will difinitely take their meals in the mess their pay structure should be such as to account for compulsory payment to the mess for their food.

* * * * *

Welfare Hostel, Sahibganj

This is a 100 seated hostel but according to the information from the Hostel Superintendent there are many more Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who want hostel accommodation but have to be refused for want of the same. The hostel building was not in a good shape and it was attributed to lack of allotments for proper maintenance and repair. I was informed that the hostel building have developed cracks and leaks during rainy season. Urgent steps should be taken for proper repairs. Sufficient funds should also be provided for yearly white-washing. This is necessary to increase the life of the buildings. The present latrines are out of use again for want of maintenance and repair and perhaps also for want of proper water supply. Although Sahibganj is electrified the hostel has no electric connection. It is desirable to provide sufficient funds for getting the building electrified. There is only one well in the backyard of the hostel which cannot provide sufficient water requirements of 100 students. Funds for construction of another well should be provided.

* * * * *

Welfare Hostel for Scheduled Castes, Bhagalpur

There are 2 college hostels at Bhagalpur, Hostel No. 1 and Hostel No. 2. I visited both the hostels. In these hostels mess system is prevalent and the cost of food comes to about Rs. 45 to Rs. 55 per month. I was informed that due to the heavy cost of meals many students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not able to take admission in these hostels. Although I am not against the mess system, I feel that there should be some other arrangement for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who are not able to pay high mess charges. It should be possible for a group of students to have their own mess arrangements. In both the hostels, a large number of extra rooms are provided in the kitchen wing where such messes can be run. At present some of these rooms are allotted to single persons. This is wrong. All efforts must be made to fill at least 90 per cent of the seats in the hostels by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in these hos-

tels and others should not be admitted beyond 10 per cent of the seats.

In the hostel near the T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur there were many more students belonging to other ocmmunities than the permissible 10 per cent on the plea that all Scheduled Castes students who had applied for seats had been accommodated before taking others. But as indicated above the existence of compulsory messing at very high rates was perhaps responsible to desist many other Scheduled Caste students from applying. A complaint was made to me that students were not able to get their scholarships in time and in most cases were not even aware of sanction of scholarships due to lack of publicity. It is suggested that a copy of sanction order of Post matric scholarships should be displayed on the Notice Boards of the concerned hostels. These hostels were otherwise well maintained and there was no difficulty of water supply, latrine etc.

Complaints were made by a few students of the Welfare hostel that at times there is delay in sanction of Scholarships and at times they have to personally visit Patna along with their applications duly forwarded by the Principals, for getting early sanctions. I think this practice (of taking their applications to Patna), though not common, must be forbidden and only applications received through the Principal should be considered to avoid unnecessary difficulties.

II. Extracts from tour report of Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Bhopal for the period 6th and 7th March, 1969 regarding his tour in Uttar Pradesh

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Hostels for Scheduled Castes, Rae Bareli District

There are two hostels in Rae Bareli *viz.,* Bhim Rao Chhatravas and Mool Bharati Chhatravas. Both of these hostels are located in the Civil Lines of Rae Bareli and are now in bad shape. Bhim Rao Chhatravas is run by All India Depressed Classes League in Rae Bareli through one Shri Lal Das who acts as a Manager where as the Mool Bharati Chhatravas is entirely managed by the District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer, Rae Bareli, On interviewing the students of the hostels I find that their complaints are genuine. The students demand that they should be supplied with charpais, Tables, racks, games facilities, newspapers etc. Much though their stipends per month have been increased from Rs. 27 to Rs. 35 from July, 1968, the poor Scheduled Caste students cannot meet their both

ends together. They explained to me that the requirement for food alone comes to about Rs. 38 per month, for purchase of 10 ser of rice 10 seer of Atta, 5 seer of dal and other items like vegetable, firewood, oil, etc. The students of Bhim Rao Chhatravas also complained that they often find difficulty in obtaining caste ecrtificates when they apply for any Government job. According to the existing orders such certificates have to be issued by the Collector. However, in order to meet this difficulty the District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer was advised to issue provisional caste certificates. They also stated that art students are not given books' grant *i.e.*, a sum of Rs. 12|- which is given to the science students of Class IX and X.

As for Mool Bharati Chhatravas, I find that the hostels building has got 11 rooms (four small and seven big) and the number of students residing in this hostel come to 20. Due to insecure condition of the building in which doors and windows are missing the students are residing in four big rooms and one small room. The Government of Uttar Pradesh pay a sum of Rs. 75 for Bhim Rao Chhatravas and a sum of Rs 62.50 per month for Mool Bharati Chhatravas. On an enquiry from the Collector Rao Bareli, Shri J. P. Singh, I find that the owned of the house is not at all interested to carry out repairs to the building where the Mool Bharati Chhatravas is locted. On the other hand, the Collector gave me an indication that the owner wants the students to vacate the building.

Follow-up action in Department of Social Welfare

No. 15-4|68-R.U.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

New Delhi, dated 12th March, 1969.

The Secretary to the Government of
Uttar Pradesh,
Samaj Kalyan Vibhag,
Lucknow.

SUBJECT:—Hostel facilities for Scheduled Castes-Expansion of.

Sir,

I am directed to say that in December, 1968 Shri H. S. Saxena, Deputy Director Backward Classes Welfare visited two Harijan Hostels viz (1) Bheema Rao Chhatravas and (2) Mool Bharatiya Chhatravas in Rae Bareli town. During his visit he noticed that

the buildings in which the hostels are being maintained do not have sufficient accommodation and in some cases the buildings are unsafe for habitation. The inmates of the hostels complained of overcrowding, lack of furniture, provision of sports, newspapers etc. in the hostels. The Deputy Director has suggested that any further expansion of hostel in your State, may be done after assessing the requirements of the important educational centres.

The State Government is requested to kindly consider the desirability of consolidating the existing hostels by providing better buildings, rates of messing and management, and may not hesitate to close down poorly managed hostels or to take over the ill-managed hostels where necessary.

Yours faithfully,

Sd|- S. K. KAUL,

Officer on Special Duty (R).

III. *Extracts from the Monthly Report for the month of January, 1970, from the Zonal Director, Bhopal, in respect of Uttar Predesh*

HOSTEL (U.P.)

Shri K. G. S. Pisharody, Director General, BCW visited Agra on the 14th and 15th January, 1970. Shri Ram Saran, Research Officer, accompanied him during this tour. He visited the Manik Chand Jatav (Educational) Institute, Agra, founded by Dr. Manik Chand Jatav Vir a veteran Scheduled Caste leader in 1937. The aim of the Institute is to provide educational facilities to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. In the year 1956, the executive body of the Institute acquired a piece of land measuring 5,000 Sq. Yds. for construction of a technical school and a hostel. Now the authorities are planning to construct a building for an Inter College and a Junior High School for the Scheduled Castes students. The construction of the hostel building is in progress. So far, an expenditure of Rs. 80,000 has been spent on this account. The Harijan Sahayak Vibhag, Government of U.P. have already sanctioned Rs. 22,000 *viz.*, Rs. 10,000 in 1967-68 for purchase of furniture and Rs. 12,000 during 1968-69 for the construction of the buildings. D.G. was happy to see the progress.

Iv. Extracts from the tour notes of Shri R. D. Sonker, I.A.S. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Social Welfare in the State of Bihar during March, 1970.

* * * * * *

It was brought to the notice of the Bihar Government that the number of the fourth class servants in the Departmental Hostels was very inadequate. In a Scheduled Caste Hostel at Patna only two servants were provided for about 60 students. In Tata College Adivasi Hostel only two cooks were provided for about 100 boys and in Adivasi Girls Hostel, Chaibasa only one cook was provided for about 100 students. Obviously, the inadequate number of fourth class servants could not do proper service of the students of the hostels....The Hon'ble Ministers and the Director Welfare, Bihar Government realised the inadequacy of the fourth class staff in the hostels.

* * * * * *

Libraries in the Hostels

The Hostels run by Welfare Department, Bihar Government are not provided with libraries-cum-reading rooms. The students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are mostly poor and they are not in a position to purchase all the text-books in the beginning of the session. Stipends are paid to them after several months and the result is that they are not able to prosecute their studies properly for want of books. It is, therefore, suggested that all the hostels run by the Welfare Department should be provided with libraries consisting of text books for the students. That will help them very much in preparing their courses.

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APPENDIX IV

(*Vide* para 2·6 of the Report)

Girls Hostels—Central Sector (Rs. in lakhs)

Scheduled Castes

Sl. No	Name of State	1966-67			1967-68			1968-69		
		Outlay	Expenditure	Physical Targets	Outlay	Expenditure	Physical targets	Outlay	Expenditure	Physical targets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1·33	0·66	13 H	0·75	0·75	N.A.	0·60	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Assam	0·20	0·20	1H	1·20	1·20	5H	0·20	0·20	2H
3.	Bihar	1·00	0·08	1H	0·30	0·05	1H (Contd.)	0·30	Nil	Nil
4.	Gujarat				0·60	0·60	3H	0·60	0·60	2H +2H
5.	Haryana		..		0·30	Nil	Nil	0·30	Nil	Nil
6.	J & K	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Kerala	0·37	0·18	2	0·70	0·49	4H	0·50	0·16	2H
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1·15	0·45	6H	0·70	0·72	NA.	0·70	0·94	7H
9.	Maharashtra	0. 59	0.36	1H	0·35	1·39	5H	1·00	2·05	NA
10.	Mysore	0·80	Nil	Nil	0.50	0·22	1H	..	..	..
11.	Orissa	0.60	Nil	Nil	0·35	0·25	2H	0·35	0·25	1H

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Punjab .	1·09	Nil	Nil	0·45	0·45	1H	0·45	0·45	Completion of hostel bldg. started during 1967-68
13.	Rajasthan .	0·90	0·70	N.A	0·70	0·09	N.A.	0·70	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Tamil Nadu	1·63	0.63	13H	0·90	1·17	13H	0·90	1·24	13H
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2·25	Nil	Nil	1·20	Nil	Nil	1·00	NA	N.A.
16.	West Bengal .	1·87	1·53	6H	1·00	Nil	Nil	0·40	0·8	3H
	TOTAL	13·78	4·79	43H	10·00	7·38	34H	8·00	..	23H

APPENDIX V

(*Vide* para 2·6 of Report)

Scheduled Tribes — Girls Hostels—Central Sector — (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1966-67			1967-68			1968-69		
		Outlay	Expenditure	Physical targets	Outlay	Expenditure	Physical targets	Outlay	Expenditure	Physical targets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0·73	0·55	10H	0·75	N.A.	N.A.	0·75	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Assam	1·20	1·20	6H	1·20	1·20	12H	1·00	1·00	7H
3.	Bihar	1·00	Nil	Nil	1·00	Nil	Nil	1·00	Nil	Nil
4.	Gujarat	..	..	..	0·50	0·50	5H	0·50	0·50	2H
5.	Kerala	0·11	Nil	Nil	0·20	0·15	1H	0·20	0·21	1H
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3·74	1·12	20H	3·60	2·54	30H	2·25	0·50	30H
7.	Maharashtra	.	1.34	0·45 3H	1·30	1·30	6H	1·00	1·69	6H
8.	Mysore	0·11	Nil	Nil	0·50	Nil	Nil	0·50	Nil	Nil
9.	Orissa	0·60	Nil	Nil	0·60	0·40	4H	1·80	0·86	3H
10.	Rajasthan	1·00	0·27	1H	1·00	0·26	N.A.	1·00	N.A.	N.A
11.	Tamil Nadu	0·17	Nil	Nil	0·20	0 01	1H	0·20	0·07	1H
12.	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	West Bengal	1·17	0·92	5H	0·40	0·40	2H	1·00	0·58	3H
		11·17	4·51	45H	11.25	..	51H	11·20	..	23H

2H (contd.)

H for Hostels

APPENDIX—VI

(*Vide* para 2·7 of Report)

Statement showing outlays, expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved in respect of hostel facilities to Scheduled Caste students during 1966-67 to 1968-69—State Sector of Backward Classes

Sl No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	1966-67			1967-68			1968-69		
		Outlay	Expenditure	Physical targets	Outlay	Expenditure	Physical targets	Outlay	Expenditure	Physical targets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	7·00	7·05	(1) 4050 Boarders in 40 Hostels (in Govt. hostels) (2) 1000 boarders in subsidised hostels	4·75	4·72	(1) 2560 Boarders in 29 Govt. hostels (2) 500 boarders in subsidesed hostels.	5·25	5·25	(1) 2690 boarders in 32 Govt. hostels. (2) 750 boarders in Subsidised hostels.
2	Bihar	1·20	0·49	See 1968-69	0·50	0·83	See 1968-69	0·50	0·46	Opening & maintenance of 5 hostels.
3	Gujarat	1·60	1·74	(1) 5 hostels; (2) 245 students (3) Building grant to 4 hostels.	5·43	2·69	(1) 4 Hostels (2) 196 students (3) Building grant; to 5 hostels.;	5·12	3·78	(1) 4 hostels. (2) 219 students. (3) 6 Hostels Building grants
4	Kerala	2·09	1·48	(1) 1 Cosmopolitan Hostel (2) 32 grants	1·84	0·52	(1) 3 hostels; (2) 10 grants	3·14	1·28	(1)1 hostel (2) 155 grants
5	Maharashtra.	7·50	5·21	(1) Construction of 1 hostels (2) Grants to 128 hostels (1690 students) (3) Building grants to 13 hostels.	17·50	12·01	(1) Opening & maintenence of 580 hostels (2) Grants to 405 hostels (1086 inmates)	38·37	39·11	(1) Grants to 539 Hostels (2) 1146 inmates

6	Madhya Pradesh	0·90	0·62	10 Hostels	2·78	1·36	10 Hostels	4·84	2·57	11 Hostels
7	Madras . . (Tamil Nadu)	5·40	1·35	39 Hostels	3·32	2·65	9 Hostels	9·47	3·66	15 Hostels.
8	Mysore .	7·79	3·30	(1) 42 Hostels (2) 1255 Boarders	7·99	5·30	(1) 58 Hostels (2) 1785 Boarders	15·14	6·67	(1) 74 Hostels. (2) 2768 Boarders
9	Orissa	0·50	0·50	Construction of 8 Hostels	0·70	0·65	(1) 4 Hostels (2) 2 old Hostels completed.	0·34	0·17	7 Hostels under construction
10	Rajasthan	0·25	0·25		3·71	3·71	5 Hostels (anticipated)	3·75	4·67	N.A.
11	Uttar Pradesh .	1·68	1·68	Grants to 466 students	1·00	0·71	285 students	1·00	1·00 (anticipated)	(1) 18 Hostels for boys. (2) Grants to 269 institutions
12	West Bengal	13·50	9·77	Hostel charges to 4687 students	13·50	13·05	(1) Hostel charges to 5479 students (2) construction of 4 hostels	12·20	10·92	(1) Hostel charges to 4194 students (2) Construction of 3 hostels
13	Himachal Pradesh	0·30	0·43	22 Hostels	0·20	0·33	22 Hostels	0·20	0·38	22 Hostels
14	Manipur .	See in scheduled Tribes			See Scheduled Tribes			See Scheduled Tribes		
15	Tripura . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0·36	See scheduled Tribes		0·15	See Scheduled Tribes	
16	Pondicherry	0·37	0·38	79 students	..	0·37	112 students	0·30	0·64	165 students
	TOTAL	50·08	34·25		63·58	48·90		99·77	80·56	

APPENDIX VII

(*Vide* para 2·7 of Report)

Statement showing outlay, expenditure, incurred and physical targets achieved in respect of hostel facilities to Scheduled Tribe students during 1966-67 to 1968-69—State Sector of Backward Classes

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1966-67			1967-68			1968-69		
		Outlay	Expenditure	Physical targets	Outlay	Expenditure	Physical targets	Outlay	Expenditure	Physical targets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	0·39	0·23	7 Hostels	0·60	0·60	N.A.	0·81	N.A.	N.A.
2	Bihar	0·15	0·09	See 9968-69	0·15	0·21	See 1968-69	0·15	0·15	3 Hostels opening and maintenance
3	Gujarat .	4·06	4·23	(1) 11 Hostels (2) 585 students (3) Building grant to 2 hostels	9·13	4·23	(1) 19 Hostels (2) 644 students (3) 6 hostel s given building grant	9·11	8·16	(1) 7 Hostels (2) 386 students (3) 6 hostels Building grant
4	Kerala	0·01			0·17	0·08	1 Hostel 5 Grants	0·17	0·27	(1) 1 Hostel (2) 91 grants
5	Maharashtra; .	3·80	2·02	(1) Grants to 18 Hostels (539 students) 2) Building grant; to 2 Hostels (3) Construction of 1 Hostel	6·00	2·13	(1) Grants to 84 hostels (2) 70 inmates	6·90	7·27	Grants to 217 Hostels (379 inmates)
6	Madhya Pradesh	3,43	5·55	70 Hostels	27·07	8·87	Construction and maintenance of 120 hostels	26·48	38·36	Construction and maintenance of 170 Hostels

7 Tamil Nadu .	0·86	0·03	2 Hostels	1·10	0·03		2·30	2·36	(1) 2 Hostels Building (2) 2 Residential schools.
8 Mysore .	0·59	0·14	(1) Hostel 49 Boarders	1·17	0·30	3 Hostels 147 Boarders	0·81	0·83	(1) 5 Hostels (2) Grant to 1 Hostel. (3) 228 Boarders.
9 Orissa . .	1·00	1·00	Construction of 16 Hostels	1·00	1·00	Completion of Post Matitric Hostel of B.J.B. College at Bhubanaeshwar	0·43	1·44	2 Hostels under construction.
10 Rajasthan .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2·51	2·51	Hostels—4 (anticipated)	3·50	2·03	N.A.
11 West Bengal .	11·90	10·22	(1) Hostel charges to 4549 students. (2) Construction of one hostel. (3) Extension of two hostels.	16.68	14·50	(1) Hostel charges to 5464 students 2) construction of 3 hostels (3) Extension of 2 hostels.	12·82	12·36	(1) Hostel charges to 5137 students (2) Construction of 3 hostels.
12 Himachal Pradesh	0·10	0·10	4 Hostels	0·20	Nil	Nil	..	..	
13 Manipur .	1·50	See 1968-69		1·50	See 1968-69		0·75	2·50	63 Hostels.
14 Tripura	N.A.	See 1968-69		1·50	See 1968-69		1·73	16·60*	(1) 4455 students awarded Boarding House stipends. (2) Grants for construction of 6 Boarding Houses
15 A. & N. Islands	N.A.	0.03	39 Hostellers	N.A.	0.10	41 Hostellers	N.A.	0.13	48 Hostellers
TOTAL	27.79	23.54		58·78	34·56		65·95	92·46	

*Both for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

APPENDIX VIII

(*Vide* para 2.8 of Report)

No. 15|9|70-SCT|III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

New Delhi-1, dated 4th September, 1970.

To

All Secretaries,

Tribal|Harijan Welfare Department of

the States|U.T. Administrations.

SUBJECT: *Centrally Sponsored Scheme for hostels for Scheduled Caste/Tribe Girls—Change in the existing pattern.*

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Department letter No. 15|10|66-SCT. III dated 15th June, 1967 and to state that on review of the working of the scheme of Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Girls included in the Central Sector of the Backward Classes Plan, it is observed that the scheme could not make much headway as the local authorities|non-official organisations were reluctant to take it up under the existing terms and conditions prescribed for its implementation. With a view to eliminate these difficulties and also to enable the State Government to utilise in full the funds provided therefor, the Government of India have now decided to make the following changes in the existing pattern of the scheme:—

(i) *Scope*

At present the scope of the scheme is limited to middle and secondary stage of education. The State Governments are now free to construct hostels under the scheme for college and University students as well.

(ii) *Location*

Financial assistance for the scheme will now be available for the construction/extension of hostels for both Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls at any place where the concerned education institutions are situated.

(iii) In case of voluntary agencies, financial assistance may be given for additions to existing hostels alone. This change will enable the voluntary agencies to extend the existing hostels wherever there is need for it.

Financial Assistance.

Financial assistance under the revised pattern will be given for non-recurring items of expenditure namely the construction of buildings and purchase of equipment as hitherto as well as for purchasing of a few sets of text books for a small library for the use of inmates in the hostel itself.

Contribution by Voluntary Organisations

Voluntary Organisations are now required to contribute 10 per cent of the total approved cost of the scheme instead of 25 per cent prescribed earlier. No contribution is however pressed from State Governments in respect of the hostels to be run by them.

Strength of the hostel.

The maximum number of girls for whom accommodation may be provided in the hostels has been raised from 30 to 100 inmates.

2. There is no other change in the existing pattern of the scheme. These changes in the scheme will come into force with immediate effect and the past cases shall not be covered under these changes.

3. The State Governments may kindly note that the Government of India will not entertain any requests for allocations of additional funds for this scheme. They will have to restrict the expenditure on the scheme within the allocation already intimated to them.

Yours faithfully,

Sd|- R. D. SONKER,

Deputy Secy. to the Government of India.

No. 15|19|70-*SCT. III.*

Copy forwarded for information to:

1. The Planning Commission (E.L. & S. P. Division), N. Delhi.
2. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi.
3. All the Zonal Directors, Backward Classes Welfare.

4. Research Unit
5. SCT. II Section

Department of Social Welfare.

Sd|- R. D. SONKER,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 15|19|70-SCT. III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

New Delhi-1, dated the October 19, 1970.

To

The Secretaries,

Tribal|Harijan Welfare Department
of the States|U.T. Administrations.

SUBJECT: *Centrally Sponsored Schemes for hostels for Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe Girls—Change in the existing pattern.*

Sir,

In continuation of this Department letter No. 15|9|70-SCT. III dated the 4th Sept. 1970, I am directed to forward herewith the General Instructions and application from (duly revised) for the construction of girls hostels under the scheme of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls included in the Central Sector of the Backward Classes Plan. The State Govt.|U.T. Administration may kindly strictly adhere to the revised pattern while implementing the said scheme.

2. The State Govt.|U.T. Administrations are also requested to endorse copies of the sanction conveying their approval to the Government|Non-official institutions, to this Department as well as the concerned Zonal Directors, Backward Classes Welfare.

Yours faithfully,
Sd|-

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 15|19|70-SCT. III

Copy forwarded for information to:—

1. The Planning Commission (E.L. & S. P. Divn.), N. Delhi.

2. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi.
3. All the Zonal Directors, Backward Classes Welfare.
4. Research Unit
5. SCT. II Section } Department of Social Welfare.

Sd|- R. D. SONKER,

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Centrally Sponsored Programme—Scheme of hostels for Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes girls studying in Middle, Secondary School, College and University stage of education.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (1970-71)

I. (a) Each application should be in duplicate and should be in the prescribed form (Annexure).

(b) Separate application should be submitted for construction of hostels under the scheme in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as the case may be

(c) Both the State Government Departments|Voluntary Organisations shall be eligible to receive assistance under this scheme.

II. *LOCATION.*

Hostels under the scheme should be constructed at any place where the concerned educational institutions are situated keeping in view the concentrations of Scheduled Caste and Tribe population in a particular place|area where the educational facilities for girls are inadequate.

III. *SCOPE AND PATTERN OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.*

(a) The hostels under the scheme can be constructed for middle, secondary, college and university stage of education.

(b) Financial assistance will be given for the construction of hostels|expansion of the existing hostels.

(c) Financial assistance under the revised pattern will be given for non-recuring items of expenditure, *i.e.* construction of buildings and purchase of equipment as hitherto as well as for purchase

of a few sets of text-books for a small library for the use of inmates in the hostel itself.

(d) The maximum grant-in-aid that can be given under the scheme would be Rs. 1,500|- per resident student if residential accommodation as well as ancillary facilities like dining halls, kitchens, sanitary blocks etc. have to be provided and Rs. 1,000|- per resident student if only residential accommodation is to be provided. This is, however, subject to reduction depending on the availability of funds.

IV. *VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND QUANTUM OF PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION*

(a) In case of voluntary agencies, financial assistance may be given for additions to existing hostels alone. This will enable the voluntary agencies to extend the existing hostels wherever there is need for it.

(b) The voluntary organisations shall now contribute 10 per cent of the total approved cost of the scheme. No contribution is, however, pressed from the State Governments in respect of hostels to be run by them.

V. *STRENGTH OF THE HOSTEL*

The maximum number of girls for whom accommodation can be provided in each hostel under the scheme should not exceed 100.

VI. *NATURE OF HOSTELS*

The Hostels constructed under the scheme should be mixed in nature. In the case of hostels to be constructed for Scheduled Castes, 10 per cent of the seats should be reserved for non-Scheduled Castes and in case of hostels for Scheduled Tribes 10 per cent of the seats should be reserved for non-tribals.

VII. The application shall be accompanied by the following documents:—

(i) A rough line plan of the building proposed to be constructed.

(ii) In the case of voluntary organisations, a certificate to the effect that the voluntary organisation would be in a position to raise its share of 10 per cent of the total expenditure and to complete the building.

VIII. Grants to voluntary organisations under this scheme shall be subject to the following conditions:—

1. The Institution|Organisation shall submit a completion certificate and audited statement of expenditure within the time prescribed.

2. The Institution shall be open to inspection by an officer of Government of India or the State Government including an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.

3. The institution must get the plans and estimates of the buildings duly approved by the State Education Authorities before the work is started and must complete the buildings within a period of two years from the date of the release of the first instalment of grant-in-aid unless extension is granted by the State Government.

4. The accounts of the project shall be maintained properly and separately and submitted as and when required. It shall always be open to check by an officer deputed by the Government of India and or the State Government. These shall also be open to a test check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at his discretion.

5. The Institution|Organisation shall maintain as audited record of all assets acquired wholly or substantially out of Government grant. Such assets shall not be disposed of, encumbered or utilised for purposes other than those for which grants were given without prior sanction of the State Government.

6. When the State Government|Government of India have reason to believe that the sanctioned money is not being utilised for approved purposes, the payment of grant may be stopped and the earlier grants got refunded.

7. The institution must exercise reasonably economy in the working of the approved project, especially in respect of building.

8. No capitation or other similar fees shall be charged from students belonging to States other than the one in which the institution is situated.

9. The grantee institution|organisation shall furnish to the State Government quarterly progress reports of the project indicating the expenditure on each of the objects as detailed in the project to enable the State Government to check whether there have been any variations or unauthorised diversion of funds. Such reports shall continue to be furnished until, the project is completed to the satisfaction of the State Government.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A GRANT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS FOR GIRLS UNDER THE SCHEME OF HOSTELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES GIRLS

1. Name and full address of the institution applying for assistance.

2. Total population and Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes population of the place in which the institution is located.

3. Whether the institution is a middle school*, Secondary *School, College, University.*

4. The year of establishment of the institution.

5. Total number of students (Scheduled Castes* and non-Scheduled Castes) or (Scheduled Tribes or non-Tribes) on roll.

6. (a) The details regarding the existing hostels which the institution has, such as accommodation.

   (b) If there is a hostel, the total number of girls for whom accommodation is provided.

   (c) The total number of girls for whom additional accommodation is proposed to be provided under scheme.

7. The nature of the additional accommodation proposed to be provided (residential accommodation, arrangements for ancillary facilities like kitchen, dinning halls, sanitary blocks, etc.)

8. (a) Total estimated cost of the buildings proposed to be constructed.

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*Delete which is not applicable.

(b) Total plinth area of the building proposed.

(c) Total cost of buildings per sq. feet of the plinth area.

9. Details of the equipment proposed to be provided, if any.

10. Total cost of equipment.

11. Total estimated cost of the text books for the hostel library.

12. (a) Total non-recurring cost of the scheme (Buildings and equipment etc. taken together).

(b) Total cost per student for whom additional accommodation is provided.

13. Assuming 90 per cent of the total expenditure as estimated above is sonctioned under this scheme, the manner in which the balance 10 per cent is proposed to be raised.

14. Any other relevant information (A note showing how the provision of hostel accommodation at the institution would help the cause of the education of girls should be given. In the case of voluntary organisations, a brief note on its activities, status of management etc. should be given to enable the State Government to judge the suitability of the institution for this work.).

NOTE: The application shall be accompanied by the following documents:

(i) A rough line Plan of the building proposed to be constructed.

(ii) In the case of voluntary organisations, a certificate to the effect that the voluntary organisation would be in a position to raise its share of 10 per cent of the total expenditure and to complete the building.

APPENDIX IX

(*Vide* para 2.20 of Report)

Number of hostels constructed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes girls during the years 1964-65 *and* 1965-66 *under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.*

Name of the State	No. of hostels constructed	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	2
2. Assam	2	8
3. Bihar	1	6
4. Gujarat	4	6
5. Kerala	1	2
6. Madhya Pradesh		7
7. Tamil Nadu	..	1
8. Maharashatra	1	1
9. Mysore	..	1
10. Orissa	2	4
11. Rajasthan	3	2
12. West Bengal	10	2
Total	24	42

APPENDIX X

(*Vide* para 3.4 of Report)

Reservation of Seats in Scheduled Caste hostels for non-Scheduled Caste Students

(1) Bihar	According to Welfare hostels rules, students belonging to other castes may also be admitted into the Welfare hostels if there are seats available and if such students are willing to abide by the rules of Welfare hostels.	
(2) Gujarat	Non-backward Classes in backward Classes Hostals.	10%
(3) Kerala	(i) Non-Harijans in Cosmopolitan Hostels.	25%
	(ii) Welfare hostels and Subsidised Hostels.	10%
(4) Maharashtra	Non-Backward Classes in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hostels	20%
(5) Madhya Pradesh	(i) Scheduled Tribes	10%
	(ii) Other Backward Classes	5%
	(iii) Other Castes	10%
		25%
(6) Mysore	No Scheduled Castes Hostel. All Communal hostels converted into general hostels. In these hostels 25 per cent seats are reserved for students of the Community other than the one for which the hostels were originally meant.	

(7) Orissa	10 per cent for non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes hostels.
(8) Himachal Pradesh	Instructions have been issued to all concerned to reserve 25 per cent seats in Harijan hostels for non-Harijan students.
(9) Manipur	There is no separate hostel for Scheduled Castes. The question of reserving seats for non-Scheduled Castes does not arise.
(10) Tripura	There is no hostel exclusively for Scheduled Castes.
(11) Pondicherry	10 per cent of seats have been reserved in Harijan hostels for non-Harijans.
(12) Uttar Pradesh	Instructions have been issued to all Harijan hostels to reserve seats for non-harijans etc.
(13) Jammu & Kashmir	If other Backward Communities like Christian and Muslims wish to join Harijan hostels, there is no restriction but this will not be at the cost of Harijan students.

APPENDIX XI

(*Vide* para 3.31 of Report)

Special coaching in hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

1. Andhra Pradesh	The State Government has asked the Director of Tribal Welfare to issue instructions to the Managers of hostels (both Government and non-Government) to pay special attention to the weak students belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes.
2. Assam	At present there is no coaching arrangement for weak students in any State Government hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. However, during Fourth Plan period, a small provision has been proposed for coaching of weak students (Hill tribes) in schools of Hill Districts on an experimental basis.
3. Kerala	The State Government are taking steps to implement the scheme of giving coaching to weak Scheduled Caste/Tribe students living in hostels run by various Agencies.
4. Maharashtra	In Government hostels, there exists a provision for giving coaching to weak students. In aided hostels, though there is no such provision, rules provide for appointment of qualified superintendents who will be able to coach the inmates who are weak in certain subjects.
5. Madhya Pradesh	The State Government has started a scheme of coaching hostellers residing the Government

	hostels. It has, however, not been possible to extend this facility to all hostels as well as to the hostels run by voluntary organisations.
6. Tamil Nadu	The scheme of giving special coaching to weak students is being implemented in the hostels run by voluntary organisations.
7. Mysore	The scheme has been started in 4 girls and 4 boys Government hostels in the Divisional Headquarters on an experimental basis. If it becomes successful, it will be started in other hostels also. In aided hostels, rules have been made for appointment of qualified Superintendent and also for higher remuneration to the Superintendents.
8. Orissa	A scheme of giving special coaching to Scheduled Tribe students is in operation in the State. Under the scheme, special coaching is given to Scheduled Tribe students of Class XI for 4 months in a year prior to examination. This facility is allowed to those who secure less than 35 per cent marks in the subjects in foregoing half yearly examination.
9. Rajasthan	The State Government have provided the facility of giving special coaching in Science and Mathematics to students of Classes VI to VIII residing in Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the year 1967.
10. West Bengal	In this State, there is a scheme for providing special coaching to the Scheduled Tribe students reading in Classes IX, X and XI of Secondary Schools. In usual cases, a competent teacher of the school to which the hostel is attached, acts as a Superintendent of the hostel.

APPENDIX XII

(*Vide* para 4 of Introduction)

Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations contained in the Report.

S. No.	Reference to para number in the Report	Summary of conclusions/Recommendation
1.	1.12.	The Committee note that one of the functions of the Central Department of Social Welfare is to allocate and release funds for the hostel facilities to State Governments from the Backward Classes Sector. They also keep track of implementation of the schemes through the Zonal Directors of the Director General Backward Classes Welfare and review the half-yearly progress reports furnished by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Committee, however, are constrained to observe that the field of operation of a Zonal Director is an extensive one and he has hardly got the time to visit all the hostels in his zone which have to visit all the hostels in his zone which have been constructed through Central Government funds. The Zonal Director can at best perform only sampling work. The Committee are unhappy that the Central Government only acts as the agency for the transmission of the reports of the Zonal Directors to the State Governments and that there is no machinery to see that the defects pointed out by the Zonal Directors are actually remedied by the State Governments. The Committee suggest that Central Government should persuade the State Governments to send to them detailed notes about the action taken on the reports furnished by the Zonal Directors in regard to the management of the hostels. It should be the responsibility of the Central Government to see that the money allocated by them is utilised for the purpose for which it is sanctioned.
2	1.13	The Committee also suggest that the State Governments/Union Territories should be asked

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		to furnish half yearly progress reports to the Central Department of Social Welfare on a regular basis.
3.	1.18	The Committee note that for schemes of hostel facilities, funds under the State Sector are budgeted by the State Governments and for the scheme under the Central Sector, by the Department of Social Welfare. The Department of Social Welfare do not, however, have detailed information about the names and salient features of the schemes, the estimate of expenditure, scheduled period for their completion, and progress made etc. The Committee would urge that the Central Social Welfare Department should set in motion suitable administrative machinery so that at least full details about the Centrally-sponsored programmes for provision of hostel facilities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls are readily available. Collection of all necessary data in respect of State Sector schemes should also be the responsibility of such a machinery.
4.	1.35	The Committee note that assistance for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is given in the form of grants-in-aid directly by the Central Government in case of non-official organisations of all India status and that they have a small budget head under which a few cases of grants in aid are being sanctioned each year. The Committee, however, regret that even in regard to grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations the Central Government have no adequate machinery to ensure the proper utilisation of funds, or of maintenance of hostels built with such funds.
5.	1.36	The Committee are strongly of the view that the Central Department of Social Welfare should be concerned more closely with the projects executed with Central Government aid and

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		they should be posted with more up-to-date information about construction and maintenance of hostels run by non-official organisations.
6.	1.39.	The Committee regret to note that the Department of Social Welfare does not have any detailed data about the problem of hostel facilities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students throughout the country. The Committee would urge that a survey should be undertaken by the Department of Social Welfare or by the Planning Commission so that a long-term plan for constructions of hostels could be prepared for implementation on a phased bases.
7.	2.29.	The Committee note that Governments at the Central and the State levels have accepted, as a principle, that setting up of hostels is an important step in the direction of promotion of educational facilities among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and that a Centrally-sponsored Scheme for construction of hostels for girls students belonging to these communities was specifically started during the last two years of the Second Plan to augment the activities of the State Governments in this field. Judging by the real achievements, the Committee are unhappy to find that there have generally been heavy shortfalls in the field of achievement in the projects, both in the Central as well as the State Sectors. It is all the more surprising that reasons for shortfalls in the Central Sector Scheme have not been furnished by many of the State Governments.
8.	2.30.	The Committee are distressed to note that funds allotted for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are often diverted by State Governments to other heads of expenditure and sometimes this is done with the approval of the Government of India, which is also a contributory factor in the

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		shortfall in the achievement of physical targets of the Scheme. The Committee are strongly of the view that the Government of India should have a definite policy so that such diversion of funds cannot be resorted to by the State Governments. They are also of the view that the matter should be discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference so that diversion of funds allotted for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students does not take place in future.
9.	2.31	The Committee note that the Department of Social Welfare allocates funds from the Central Sector for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls in backward areas, but that the Department has no specific guidelines in the matter of determining backwardness of an area. This presupposes that Government are not clear in their mind as to what should be categorised as backward areas for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee feel that the only criterion for setting up of such hostels should be the need and demand coming from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population.
10.	3.11.	The Committee note that the Government of India have accepted as a policy the system of reserving for non-Scheduled Caste|non-Scheduled Tribe students a percentage of seats in existing hostels for Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe students. Government do not however, have upto-date and authentic information about the actual utilisation by students belonging to other communities, of hostel facilities provided at State expenditure for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
11.	3.12.	The Committee also note that Government's information about the actual utilisation by

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		Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students of seats reserved for them in general hostels is also meagre.
12.	3.13.	The Committee therefore are of the view that Government's administrative machinery should be geared up to ensure that benefits of hostels constructed and maintained at State expenditure for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are utilised primarily by students belonging to such communities. Government should also ensure that all general hostels constructed with funds provided by the Governments at the Central and State levels or maintained by non-official agencies with grants given by the Government make suitable provision for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and that efforts are made to attract them in larger numbers.
13.	3.14.	The Committee also urge that the research and statistical unit of the Department of Social Welfare should undertake a study through their own agency about the actual utilisation of hostel facilities by students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the overall shortage being felt by them and the Projects being executed at different levels to meet the shortage and submit a report to the Committee in due course.
14.	3.19.	The Committee note that the Central Department of Social Welfare are not directly concerned with framing of rules for providing amenities in hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students as the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are directly concerned with them and that whenever complaints regarding the maintenance of these hostels are brought to their notice, these are taken up with the Governments concerned.

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15.	3.20.	The Committee are strongly of the view that the responsibility for conducting a review of the conditions prevailing in the hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students rests entirely with the Department of Social Welfare and they should bring all deficiencies in the maintenance of the hostels to the notice of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and see that suitable remedial action is taken.
16.	3.30	The Committee urge that the administrative machinery in the Department of Social Welfare should be improved so that any complaint of discrimination made towards Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in any educational institutions, hostels etc., especially those run with assistance given by the Central and State Governments, is investigated in the field and proper remedial action is taken. Such cases should be brought before Parliament through the Annual Reports of the Department in suitable form to focus public attention to such anachronism in social life.
17.	3.36.	The Committee are glad to note that coaching facilities are at present being provided in hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in many States. The Committee would suggest that the Department of Social Welfare should undertake a study through the Zonal Directors of the coaching facilities provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in hostels maintained/run by the State Governments and voluntary organisations with the assistance from the Government.
18.	3.39.	The Committee note with concern that hostel facilities provided for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Government have been availed of by persons who are not *bona fide* students. This is tantamount to

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		the misuse of hostel facilities. The Committee would urge that quick remedial action should be taken whenever such a situation comes to the notice of Government.
19.	3.42.	Considering the rise in the cost of living, the Committee feel that an up-ward revision of hostel grants to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is called for. The Committee hope that an early decision in the matter will be taken.
20.	3.44.	The Committee deplore the inordinate delay in the finalisation of the scheme of construction of Scheduled Caste girls' hostel in Delhi. They hope that the Delhi Administration and the Department of Social Welfare would process the scheme with utmost expedition.
21.	3.47.	The Committee note that under the scheme of cosmopolitan hostels run by voluntary organisations in Gujarat, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are paid stipends at the enhanced rate of Rs. 25 per month so that they are able to live with non-Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Tribe students. The Committee trust that the Department of Social Welfare would persuade other State Governments to pay stipends at enhance rates to Scheduled Caste/ Tribe students joining cosmopolitan hostels.
22.	3.51.	The Committee hope that the Department of Social Welfare will take up with the Madhya Pradesh Government the question of improving the standard of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in that State. The Zonal Director (Backward Classes Welfare) should also inspect the hostels from time to time and report the conditions prevailing there to the Department of Social Welfare.
23.	3.54.	The Committee would urge that reservations of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students should be made in the general

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		hostels run and maintained by private agencies in Maharashtra with assistance from the State Government.
24.	3.57.	The Committee recommend that an independent study should immediately be conducted through the filed organisation of the Department of Social Welfare about the hostel facilities for Scheduled Tribe students of the Backward areas of Koraput District of Orissa. A report on the findings and the action taken thereon may be furnished to the Committee in due course.
25.	3.60.	The Committee take note of the gradual taking over by the Government of Tamil Nadu of Scheduled Caste students hostels run by private managements for efficient management. They are of the view that this is a move in the right direction.

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